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THE FRONT PAGE

PUBLIC opinion in Canada continues, at least up to the time of our going to press, to be in the dark concerning all the material reasons for the British Government's change of foreign policy. The Ottawa Parliament knows no more than the rest of us, and even the Ottawa Government does not seem to have been provided with any "inside information." Conjecture is therefore free to go as far as it likes. Theories of the most diverse character gain currency, and cannot be disposed of because there is nothing definite with which to dispose of them. Senator Borah claims that he did it all himself, by making it plain that President Roosevelt could not deliver any real American support in the event of a showdown between the League powers and the autocracies; the idea is no doubt pleasing to Mr. Borah but seems a little too simple for general acceptance. Some maintain that the Italian air fleet has put the British Government in a state of terror. Others say that the British Government at heart prefers the autocracies to the French and their allies the Russians. Again, it is said that Mussolini has captured the hearts of some influential British ladies. Very little, strangely enough, has been said of the extraordinary coincidence in time between the British rapprochement with Italy and the Nazi move upon Austria.

YET so far as a guess can be hazarded at this distance from the Foreign Office, it seems likely that there is more connection between the two last named events than between any of the other items with which rumor has been playing. The move upon Austria is the most divisive event that could possibly have occurred between the Nazi and Fascist powers. There is no need to attach any importance to the guarantees of Austrian sovereignty which were given by Hitler in the Berchtesgaden conversations. Independent sovereignty will be of no more use to Austria, when once the German Nazis are in control of her Government, than it is to Manchukuo. And now that the Nazis can no longer be suppressed in Austria it will not be long before they have suppressed everybody else. The Nazi philosophy is not and never was that of a political party in the democratic sense; it is that of a revolutionary group determined to impose and maintain its authority by means of force. We predict that the political control of Austria will within three months be completely in the hands of an armed and disciplined organization whose actual party banner is identical with the state flag of the Third German Reich, and that all of its formidable opponents will have been assassinated, imprisoned or exiled by the customary Nazi methods. How long the farce of Austrian sovereignty will be maintained after that condition has been established is obviously a matter of no importance.

WHAT is of importance is the fact that this change in the character of Austria is highly detrimental to all the Central European interests of Italy, and should make it comparatively easy to drive a wedge between the two chief European autocracies. It is not difficult to understand, and even to sympathize with, the desire of some British statesmen to take advantage of this opportunity, and their feeling that a certain personal hostility between Mr. Eden and Signor Mussolini should not be allowed to stand in the way of the attempt. Certainly the theory that Signor Mussolini is holding a gun at Mr. Chamberlain's head is badly damaged by the obvious fact that his pistol arm has not yet had time to recover from the most violent jolt that it has received since he became a dictator.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

IN THESE circumstances it does not seem to be of much use to discuss the new British policy, as the Winnipeg *Free Press* persists in doing, solely in the light of its attitude towards the League of Nations. The *Free Press*, while by far the most serious student of international affairs among all the Canadian dailies, is noted for its obstinate adherence to a few simple ideas. A profound devotion to the League of Nations, and an equally profound dislike of the Chamberlain family have been among the guiding stars of its policy for a great many years. Nobody can doubt that the last gun to be fired, or at least the last column to be printed, in defence of the League of Nations in Canada will be fired or printed by the *Free Press*. But such devotion, while always worthy of admiration, is not always worthy of imitation. Winnipeg is considerably further than London from Rome, Berlin and Vienna; and even the *Free Press's* devotion to the League has at times been more a matter of urging that somebody else should make sacrifices for it than that Canada should do so.

It is legitimate for the *Free Press* to complain that Mr. Chamberlain and his party got into power upon a platform of loyal support to the League; but that does not wholly dispose of Mr. Chamberlain's contention that the League is no longer something to which Great Britain can afford to be scrupulously and literally loyal. Foreign policy must necessarily take account of changing circumstances, and the utmost that democracy can ask is that when changing circumstances seem to necessitate a pronounced change of policy, the Government should take the opinion of the electors. But even this is a principle which needs to be applied with great discretion. Foreign policy in the practical sense, as distinguished from the dogmatic stick-to-the-League sense of the *Free Press*, is not a thing which can be explained in detail to the electors day by day; and a Government which still retains the support of an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and has not yet begun to lose ground in by-elections, would scarcely



"THE ICY TREE", by Arthur Randall. The scene is a ski field eighty miles north of Kobe, Japan. Panatomic film and a K3 filter were used. Mr. Randall, the son of a Toronto missionary, is a graduate of the Canadian Academy of Tokio (where examination papers are set and marked by the University of Toronto), and was formerly personal secretary to the noted Japanese Christian leader, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa. He is now completing his formal education in the United States.

be acting in the national interest if it hurried on a general election before the voters had had time to see some of the results of the new policy and to form a considered opinion concerning it.

BUT the most curious thing about the attitude of the *Free Press* is its anxiety to convict Mr. Chamberlain of disloyalty to the League, not only now, but throughout his entire career in office. For that purpose it quotes his statement in the Commons last week of "my own views on foreign policy—views which have never been altered and which have been shared by my colleagues." Those views Mr. Chamberlain declared to be based upon three principles: protection of British interests and lives; maintenance of peace; and "promotion of friendly relations with other nations who are willing to reciprocate our friendly feelings and who will keep those rules of international conduct without which there can be neither security nor stability." This the *Free Press* declares to be "a declaration of isolation, complete and unequivocal, from Geneva." The League Covenant, it declares, implies "the merging of British security with the security of all other League members; and only by the use of the machinery of the League could that fusion of security take place." It may be asked whether Canada, which is also a member of the League of Nations, has ever based its foreign policy upon any other principles than those which Mr. Chamberlain enumerated; whether the *Free Press* has ever advocated the "merging" of Canadian security with the security of all other League members; whether we have not in reality, alike under Governments which the *Free Press* supported and Governments which it opposed, been just as completely and unequivocally isolated from Geneva as Great Britain, according to the *Free Press*, is today; and whether we have not for several years past been completely satisfied with that isolation, completely content to let the security of all

other League members look after itself, and notably devoid of "any conviction that collective security can be provided by the League as now constituted."

TIME AND MR. PRIESTLEY

IF THIS is the first mention you have seen of Serial Time, you can read all about it in J. W. Dunne's "An Experiment With Time," a new edition of which has just been published by Macmillan. This book originally appeared in 1927 and among the large number of people who were fascinated by Mr. Dunne's theory of time was Mr. J. B. Priestley, who was ultimately inspired by it to write a play, "Time and the Conways." In this play one of the characters explains the broad idea of Serial Time which is that all events are simultaneous and that the division of time into past, present and future is an illusion of our limited vision. The same idea, you remember, was expressed in "Berkeley Square," and it presupposes a so-called general observer or master mind who holds a position of vantage from which he can see all things happening at once. He can still see the Egyptians building the pyramids and Caesar conquering Gaul and Columbus discovering America. "Time and the Conways" failed on Broadway after a run of only a few weeks, but if you accept the theory of Serial Time, it is still going full blast. We offer this consoling thought to Mr. Priestley in the possible event that it has not yet occurred to him.

WAR AND PEACE

IF WE look at the world dispassionately, we find that the peace-loving powers are generally those in possession of the world's richest territories and that the war-like powers are cribbed, cabined and

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE London *Times* suggests that Anthony Eden may yet be Prime Minister of Great Britain. Just as soon, no doubt, as the British people get tired of living under an Italian dictator.

Only a cynical, doubting Thomas Disbelieves a dictator's promise.
—Old (slightly sarcastic) Manuscript.

OUTLINE OF MAGAZINE HISTORY

1900—What, no pictures?
1938—What, no reading matter?

—Timus.

The statesmen at Ottawa are tackling the country's problems with a great deal of energy and determination. They have not found a solution to the railway muddle but they are discussing a national flag for Canada.

Personally, we have no objection to a distinctive emblem for this country if we can be reassured that it will not inspire Premier Aberhart to demand one for Alberta too.

A group of poets and musicians in the United States is seeking a new national hymn for that country. Their contention is that modern life puts a sufficient strain on the people now without the additional one of trying to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

And speaking of news, the European headlines of last week obscured the announcement of another item of equal social importance. We refer to the innovation of a new deck of cards with five suits instead of four.

The *Globe and Mail* continues to show great resourcefulness in scooping its competitors in the matter of exciting news. Its latest sensation is the discovery that family life is still intact in Ontario.

Premier Chamberlain is certain of his place in history, if not as the man who postponed a world war, then as the man who discovered a new variety of thrush.

We are beginning to suspect, says Horace, that the British have a genius for compromising themselves.

Nature is sublimely indifferent to the welfare of mankind. It was Atlantis that sank into the sea, you remember, not Europe.

As we understand the pro-German statesmen in Great Britain, France is now a broken reed and a broken reed is the last thing another broken reed should lean upon.

UNIMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

A thing my body loathes
Is putting on its clothes.

—Horace.

We envy the history readers of a hundred years hence. They will know definitely whether Mussolini and Hitler are the world figures they appear to be or just the unmitigated nuisances they appear to be.

Esther says she is going to have nothing to do with the new five-suit deck of cards. She says she has enough trouble now trying to remember what is trump.

SPRINGTIME IN THE BALKANS

BY AN OPTIMIST

ONCE upon a time the ordinary man knew about as much about international politics as he did about economics—the chemist would have called it "a trace." In these more progressive times the ordinary man knows everything about everything—and especially everything about international politics and economics.

Everyone knows, for example, that it is a terrible thing to see Herr Hitler calling poor Dr. Schuschnigg into a room, and frightening the stuffing out of him, with the result that something called an "anschluss" takes place. The ordinary man is not quite certain what an "anschluss" is, but he is quite sure that it is something very despicable—something which bodes no good for anyone.

HE MAY even go farther, and decide that all the good things which the late Mr. Wilson did are now being undone; that the Czechs will lose their hard-won liberty; that the Polish corridor will be seized by Germany; that the Jugo-Slavs will be again either dominated or threatened by Austria. It is true that any or all of these things might happen—assuming that Herr Hitler's interview with Dr. Schuschnigg turns out as profitable for Herr Hitler as the alarmists fear. It is equally true, of course, although no one will remember that, that, if the Polish corridor be seized, this will bring Germany close enough to Russia not to be quite comfortable; that the people of East Prussia—who definitely do not like Herr Hitler—may not be too pleased. It is also a fact that any injustice to the poor Czechs might be, at least, partly compensated for by a little justice to the poor Sudetendeutsch—who claim to have been most unpleasantly treated by the poor Czechs. It is another fact that there are not a few people in Jugo-Slavia who would just as soon be ruled from Vienna as Belgrade. It is another, and decidedly interesting fact, that Herr Hitler—if he is responsible for Austria—will not be long in having words with Signor Mussolini about the Italian treatment of some unfortunate Germans in the Tyrol.

MOREOVER, German penetration of Austria will bring Germany face to face with the Magyars—a hardy race, who, most emphatically, do not like Germans, or anything German, and who are decidedly opposed to any threat of being reabsorbed in another version of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In short, were I Herr Hitler, I should not today be given to effusive thanks for my success. It involves too many difficulties to make it a subject for wholehearted thankfulness.

THERE is every reason to believe that the "anschluss" belongs among those things which were always fated. Dr. Arnold Toynbee has pointed out that the ancient Holy Roman Empire was a perfectly inevitable response to the fact that the Danube is even more a river of trouble than is the Rhine. After all, Charlemagne split his Empire down the Rhine, and, despite the fact that he did not make the division clean-cut, and that Burgundy long remained—in the form that Alsace-Lorraine still remains—debatable ground, the division has held fairly well. The great zone of pressure between the Orient and the Occident along the Danube has never been stabilized like this. All that the Holy Roman Empire was, in all reality, was a thousand-year truce in Central Europe, and Central Europe will forever either have a truce or be engaged in endless war.

Prophecy is dangerous, but it is more than likely that the "anschluss" marks the first step in a long and troublous process of recreating something very much like the Holy Roman Empire—and the rulers of that ramshackle institution were never happy.

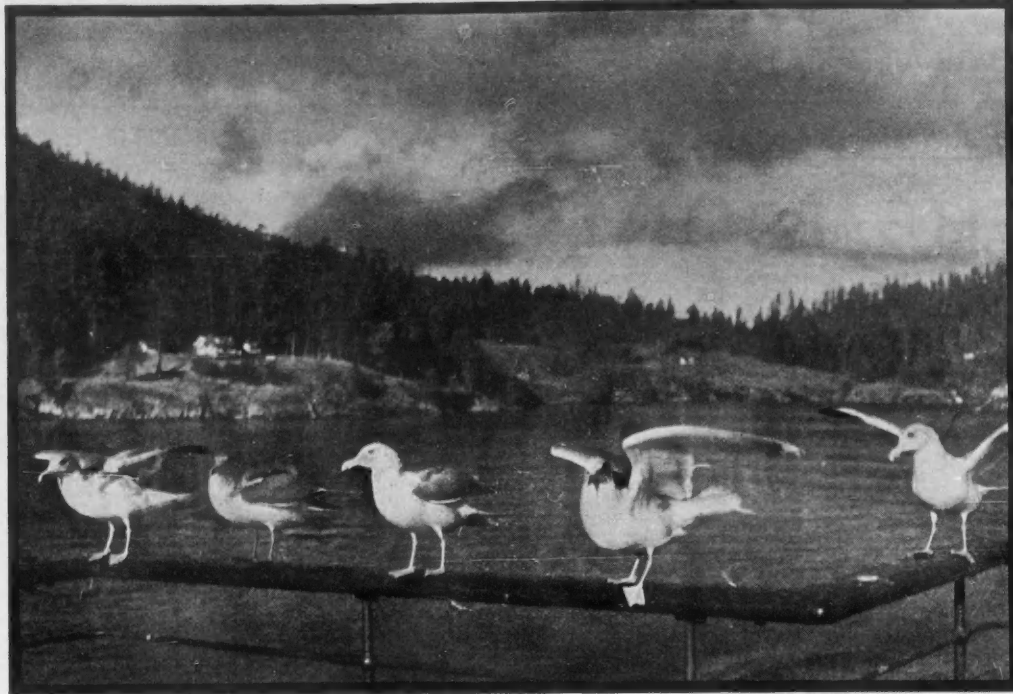
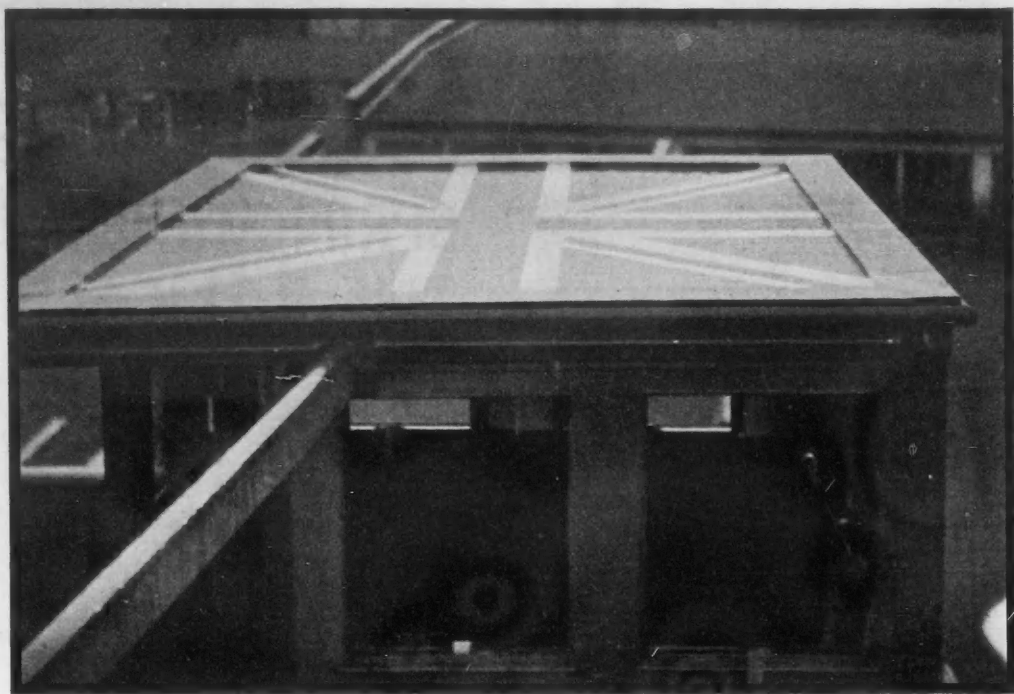
ONE thing that Herr Hitler may remember, and may have forgotten to tell his Prussian colleagues, is that the capital of the Holy Roman Empire was always at Vienna. The upstart village of Berlin on the Spree did become a more important centre of power, but that was part of the history of the parvenu Empire of the Hohenzollerns, and that product of the drill sergeant went down in chaos in 1918, and not all that Herr Hitler can do will revive it again. After all, Herr Hitler is an Austrian.

My own guess—for what it is worth—is that the "anschluss" means the end of German ambition to create a maritime and colonial power, and that it is an almost involuntary and unconscious recognition of the fact that Germany belongs in Europe.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI is quoted everywhere as having given the "anschluss" his Imperial blessing, but then Signor Mussolini could scarcely say otherwise. If the "anschluss" represents—as it probably does—a final snapping of the Rome-Berlin axis by Herr Hitler, then it is absolutely necessary that Signor Mussolini should pretend not to notice the fact. He has committed an extremely poor country of peasants to Imperial adventures far beyond their capacity to sustain. He has embroiled them in Ethiopia, and, some day, a British gunboat will turn one of his ships back from the Suez Canal, and leave him stranded. He has committed them to the Spanish adventure, and is deeply sorry—or should be, if he ever stops shouting and sits down to think. I know that this is not an assumption warranted by our knowledge of him.

In short, the "anschluss" meets with my highest approval. I am getting thoroughly fed up with the story that there is going to be a great war every Spring. I much prefer the safer and less dangerous alternative of—in the words of Mr. Kipling—"There will be trouble in the Balkans in the Spring."

FLYING ACTIVITY ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Two photographic notes from "Jay's" recent Western trip. Left, The "Empress of Japan" takes protective measures for her voyages to the Orient. Here is the top of one of her bridge-houses, painted with the Union Jack as a warning to Eastern bombers. Right, Canadian fliers. These seagulls are taking a "free trip" from Vancouver to Victoria aboard one of the Princess ships. In the background is a glimpse of the magnificent scenery encountered on the crossing.



A NEW PHASE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER PROBLEM

BY ROBERT F. LEGGET

DREDGING operations in the River St. Lawrence below Montreal have been a subject of public discussion, at least in eastern Canada, for almost a century. Throughout the latter half of this period they have been also a matter of no small political significance. Up to the present time the dredging work in the great River has cost the Dominion about sixty million dollars, so that public interest has certainly been warranted. During the past year, the subject has entered upon a new phase in its strange and chequered career—in the first place through the release of the findings of the Interdepartmental Committee formed in 1934 to investigate low water levels in and below Montreal Harbour, and in the second place by reason of the important statement regarding future dredging made in Ottawa July 26, 1937, by the federal Minister of Transport. The "Water Level Report" is a voluminous document containing much valuable statistical information and a large number of plans and diagrams; perhaps for this reason it has not yet been made available in printed form for public distribution. The statement of the Honorable C. D. Howe had reference to the findings of the Committee and announced the award of a contract for no less a sum than eleven and one-half million dollars. Questions on dredging have already been asked during the present session of the federal Parliament, and a review of the Report and of the Minister's statement, together with a brief historical survey in explanation, may assist towards an understanding of the issues which are being raised.

In looking back over the history of efforts to deepen the River St. Lawrence one decision of moment must be accepted without question. This is the selection of Montreal instead of Quebec as the major ocean terminal port on the River. Although it is of some interest to speculate as to changes which might have resulted from the selection of Quebec as "Canada's great inland ocean port", and although the economic justification of expenditures for developing the port and harbor of Montreal may still be debated, yet even the earliest works in the River channel aimed at increasing the available depths of water for vessels proceeding as far upstream as Montreal. Below Quebec, the St. Lawrence is a relatively broad stream with few shallow stretches so that dredging between Quebec and the sea has never been a project of very great magnitude. Between Quebec and Montreal, however, the River is much narrower; it contains many sharp bends and shallow reaches; while between Three Rivers and Sorel it widens to such an extent as to be here called Lake St. Peter. Navigation through this lake was the earliest major problem to be tackled as it is a relatively shallow body of water. Today there exists a deep channel through the centre of the lake, obtained as the result of a concentration of dredging activity in this area. At the southern end of the lake, adjacent to Sorel, there occurs a large group of islands separated by narrow channels and they too have added to difficulties of navigation up to the harbor of Montreal, now so well known throughout the world.

PUBLIC recognition of the advisability of improving the River channel appears to have become definite about the year 1825. At that time the controlling depth across Lake St. Peter was 10 feet 6 inches. Although some work was started in 1825, it was not until 1844 that active dredging operations on an appreciable scale commenced. In that year the Board of Works began the dredging of a straight channel across the lake but owing to the objections raised by the advocates of dredging the natural channel, the work was suspended in 1847. It was soon resumed, however, and has continued without serious interruption up to the present time, although under the direction of various public bodies and departments at different times. During recent years the St. Lawrence Ship Channel division of the Department of Marine was the responsible agency, this service being transferred to the Department of Transport when the consolidated department was organized. Throughout the century during which the work has proceeded there have been adopted a number of dredging programs, generally related to and designated by the minimum depth of water which they made available in the River channel below some fixed line of levels between Montreal and Quebec known as the datum plane. Thus a "25 foot program" had been practically completed by the fall of 1882, giving a channel 300 feet wide and 25 feet deep below the datum plane then in use. By the end of the century an increase of 2 feet 6 inches in this available depth had been obtained. During the year 1895, however, extremely low water level conditions occurred in the River as a result of which a new, and slightly

lower, datum plane was selected. This became known as the 1897 datum; it is the datum plane which has been used throughout the succeeding years. The "30 foot program", giving a channel width of 450 feet, improved curves, and a minimum depth of 30 feet below the 1897 datum, was completed in 1910, but in the same year a "35 foot program" was commenced and this is only now approaching completion.

As the available depth of water has increased, so naturally has the cost of dredging risen—not only because of the larger dredging equipment necessary but also because the material to be removed from the river bed has become progressively more difficult to dredge. Even allowing for these factors, however, the increase in the expenditures on this dredging work has been surprising, as the following figures make clear:

27½ foot project cost	\$2,319,494
30 foot project cost	\$6,576,770
35 foot project cost	\$49,111,508

Correspondingly, the average cost of removing one cubic yard of material from the river bed has risen from about 25 cents to about three dollars, or more. If, therefore, these dredging operations constituted the whole picture to be considered there would be problems enough, but with the years another factor has come to be of increasing importance and significance, introducing many and involved complications. This is the steady fall in the water level of the River at Montreal and in the channel below as the dredging has proceeded.

MONTREAL is appreciably above sea level so that between Montreal and Quebec there is a drop of about 20 feet in the normal surface of the River. The water in this part of the River is therefore flowing generally as water flows in any channel or ditch, and all who have had to dig even a small gully will know that if one excavates material from the bottom of the channel, the surface level will fall correspondingly. In essence, this is what has been happening in the River St. Lawrence. There are other causes, not quite so obvious, related to the amount of water reaching Montreal from the upper reaches of the River. In combination, these factors have so seriously affected the water level at Montreal that records of the mean minimum monthly water levels there show a drop of about six feet between the years 1860 and 1935, when averaged over five-year periods. Statistically such average figures are of interest and of use, but to shipping companies the actual daily water levels are of more consequence. Such daily records display an even more serious state of affairs. So serious, indeed, had the water level situation become—with large ocean liners having to travel light from Montreal to Quebec, taking aboard their cargoes at the latter port—that in January, 1934, the federal Government took action in response to public demands. There was then appointed an Interdepartmental Committee to investigate the whole situation and to report its findings and suggest what action, if any, should be taken to improve existing conditions.

The committee was composed of the Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief Engineer of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel service, the Chief Engineer and the District Engineer at Montreal of the federal Department of Public Works, the Director of the Hydrographical Service, and two other federal Government engineers who had no connection with the River Channel work, Mr. D. W. McLachlan of the (then) Department of Railways and Canals, and Mr. J. T. Johnston, the Director of the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau. The Committee worked for three years (their Report being dated January, 1937, although not released until some time later) and amassed a great deal of statistical and experimental information of great value, which they analyzed and presented very lucidly. They considered all the factors influencing water levels at Montreal including those already mentioned and such things as the flow of the Ottawa River, effects of tide and wind, and the rock weirs constructed between some of the Sorel islands. Their final conclusion, based on a full consideration of average and detailed figures, can be stated generally to be that the lowering of water levels at Montreal can be attributed to two main and approximately equal factors. Dredging in the Ship Channel is one of these, the other being the reduction in the flow down the River from the Great Lakes due to a combination of various natural factors, and diversion of some flow through the Chicago Drainage Canal. This diversion is being steadily reduced; the other natural factors in reducing the River flow can

be but accepted. Remedial measures must therefore be taken below Montreal Harbour, and must have relation to past and future dredging.

UP TO this point, the Report is a unanimous one, as it is also with regard to recommendations for certain minor improvements to the River to aid navigation. (One of these, incidentally, is the removal of one of the rock weirs at Sorel and the construction of a small new weir, at a cost of over eight hundred thousand dollars, despite the fact that the weirs have only been completed within the last few years.) The Report is not unanimous, however, with regard to proposed major remedial measures, Messrs. McLachlan and Johnston submitting separate findings which are not in accord with those of the five other members of the Committee. The majority finding recommends that dredging operations be continued to provide a 35 foot depth of water below the new "1934 datum", which is 2 feet below the 1897 datum. The cost of this work is estimated to amount to \$13,521,000; its result will be to make the Ship Channel available for vessels drawing 31 feet 6 inches

AT ENGLISH BAY

BY THE winter-stripped willows in the Park I walked—
Gold washed fountains in the sudden sun;
Brisk the air, white-capped the mountains—
Close at my feet the rim of the land's end.
Everything held in a silent axis, carved in sunlight—
Except the ocean, pounding below me, relentless reminder.
Thoughts in my mind clear as heaven's azure
Till the heave, the roar of encroaching armies
Broke on my heart's shore.

Water that has washed the coasts of China,
Shanghai's city, yellow Yangtze,
Water that has cleansed the bloodied hands
And healed the wounds
Signed the death-warrant on too tell-tale lips
Sent to oblivion the iron ships—

Water forever restless, forever in struggle
As a man feels in himself, his fevered spirit
Rising and falling, urging and being spent
Into new depths and farther continents—

Pacific your name: maker of peace to be
When the storms are quelled, and the people bring
thank-offerings,
In their strength, seizing the willows as banners—
Gold washed fountains in the sudden sun!

DOROTHY LIVESAY.

of water at all times. Such vessels, however, can use only about twenty per cent. of the wharves in Montreal Harbour as they exist at present. To rebuild these wharves to provide greater depths will naturally be a very costly proceeding, as work already done in this direction has shown. The main Report does not discuss such work in great detail, although it does include an explanation of this limitation of the main proposal recommended.

In his minority finding, Mr. J. T. Johnston recommends as the main remedial measure the construction of a system of regulating dams and locks at Ile Ste. Therese, near the foot of Montreal Island, this scheme being the only one of the many "regulating dam" projects considered by the Committee found generally worthy of detailed consideration. In addition, Mr. Johnston recommends that such construction should be followed by a dredging program, the whole scheme to be carried out slowly and after consultation with shipping interests. He adds that this proposal would involve "no major commitment made without full consideration being given to the economic factors involved." Much of Mr. McLachlan's finding is concerned with economic factors, and it is therefore of considerable significance to note that economic considerations do not receive mention in the majority finding. Mr. McLachlan's submission is a separate letter in which he states that he "has carefully studied ship operation economics with a view to determining national future returns from each of the improvement projects. . . ." His final conclusion is that the best form of improvement is the system of regulating dams and locks at Ile Ste. Therese, together with limited dredging, but postponed for about ten years "or until the volume of overseas traffic in and out of Montreal has increased by 50 per cent." Mr. McLachlan also states that "no form of channel deepening by dredging alone has been found which approaches economic justification on national grounds, even with an enormous increase in traffic."

SUCH, in brief, is the background against which must be considered the statement made in July last by the Minister of Transport. The Hon. Mr. Howe then stated that "a contract for the balance of the dredging recommended by the Interdepartmental Board has been placed with General Dredging Contractors Ltd., at unit prices recommended by the Interdepartmental Board and certified by the engineering staff of the ship channel to be fair and reasonable." The Minister indicated that the rate at which the work would be carried out would depend on the amounts of money for the purpose appropriated each year by Parliament. The Minister's statement also explained that in the past dredging of the St. Lawrence has been carried out partly by contractors and partly by the Government's own forces using the dredging fleet which the Government maintained and operated from the Government Shipyard at Sorel. Explaining that, after this year, the Department's equipment will not be suitable to perform the remaining work economically" and that the "shipyard has been a constant source of trouble owing to difficulties of administration," the Hon. Mr. Howe stated that "arrangements have been made for the sale of the Sorel Shipyard and dredging fleet to General Dredging Contractors Ltd., of Montreal." The dredging fleet consists of 12 dredgers, 6 tugs, and some 35 units such as hopper barges, dump scows, etc.; the shipyard has been in existence for 127 years, and covers an extensive area, its equipment including the most powerful crane in eastern Canada (sometimes used by Montreal bound liners) capable of lifting 130 tons. The sale price? "In excess of \$1,700,000 . . . based on an appraisal of the property that has been made by a leading independent appraisal company." It may be added, in explanation, that General Dredging Contractors Ltd. is one of the several companies headed by Mr. Joseph A. Simard, president of the Consolidated Marine Company of Montreal and Quebec. The company has been engaged in St. Lawrence dredging work for some time. Other companies headed by Mr. Simard centre about the shipping activities of Sorel.

IT WILL be seen that this important pronouncement raises innumerable pertinent questions, not the least perplexing of which is why such a statement should have been made in midsummer. Some questions were anticipated in the Minister's statement and answered therein. For example, it is stated that "efficiency requires that this work be carried out by contract", although it may perhaps be added that this seems to be a somewhat strange reflection for a Minister to cast upon the staff of his own Department. Other questions remain, however, and have doubtless been pondered over in the intervening months by all interested taxpayers, and especially (it may be hoped) by those leading citizens who have been in a position to speak in public about the necessity for economy in public administration. One or two of these questions may, perhaps, be cited as typical of those which suggest themselves by even a cursory study of the situation. Why, for example, were the two minority findings apparently disregarded despite their emphatic references to national economy, references which contrast so strangely with the apparent neglect of economic considerations in the main finding of the Water Level Report? How, it may also be asked, can Mr. McLachlan's specific statement about the impossibility of justifying further dredging operations be neglected when the counter opinion expressed is that of a group of engineers including those directly responsible for the dredging which has been done in recent years? (This may be asked without any disrespect to the engineers concerned; they would probably be the first to admit that they are not impartial students of the problem.) And again, even if it be assumed that some dredging must be done, what was the special reason which dictated the action of the Canadian Government in awarding a contract for eleven and one-half million dollars apparently without calling for public tenders?

Perplexing as are these and the many other similar questions which arise from study of this matter, it is indeed good to think that in this democratic country such a vital topic can and is being discussed by the country's elected representatives on the open floor of the Dominion Parliament. And it is fortunate, also, that the Minister concerned is an engineer of high standing, so that in dealing with engineering matters he will be on familiar ground, in pleasant distinction to what sometimes inevitably happens when semi-technical matters come up for discussion in the House of Commons.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

confined on unfruitful land. It is an unflattering commentary on human nature that the love of peace appears to spring from the complacency of opulence, but it is difficult to believe otherwise. We would be as surprised to find the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States or the USSR with their spacious areas arming for a war of aggrandizement as we would be astounded to find such virile, fecund peoples as the Germans, the Japanese or the Italians content with a sub-standard existence. The causes that operate behind the fascist and imperialist adventures today are the age-old human compulsions of hunger and want and the fear of insecurity. It would be well for us who take pride in our superiority to other nations in the matter of peaceful living to ask ourselves by what fortunate road we arrived at such a superiority. For a little heart-searching might reveal the fact that our humanitarianism was not as disinterested as we had supposed and that we love peace not so much because it is a virtue as because it is profitable to us and that conversely our hatred of war springs less from its inherent quality of evil than from the threat that it offers to the security of our possessions.

THE tragedy of the League of Nations was that it was built upon the false premise that the political map of the world represented the natural, evolutionary division of peoples and was not an arbitrary pattern fashioned by centuries of conquest and held together only by the force implicit in the maintenance of strong military and naval establishments by the beneficiaries of the status quo. Although again it is difficult to believe, in the light of subsequent events, that those favored powers, who were largely instrumental in the formation of the League of Nations, were under any illusions that what they were attempting to make permanent represented a just and equitable distribution of the territories and treasures of the world. Or they would have proceeded to carry out their promises and obligations to disarm. But whether calculated or unthinking, the attempt to "freeze" the map of the world has signally failed and the League of Nations has fallen into the pit. National boundaries are buckling and grinding one against the other and the affected powers have resorted once again to the old diplomacy of bluff and counter-bluff, of threat and counter-threat, of political barter and bribe.

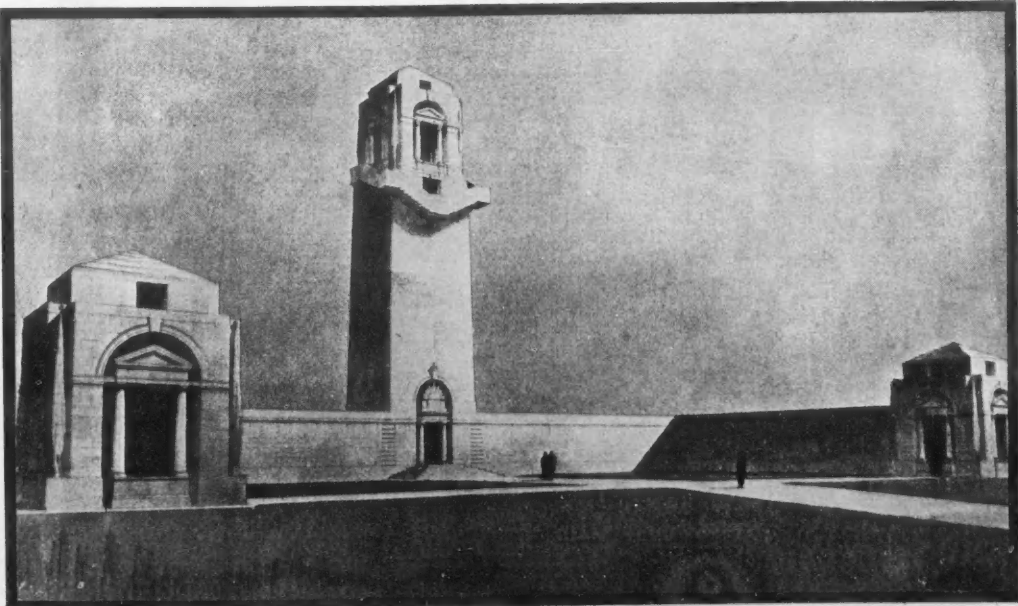
BUT it is still possible to believe that the League of Nations has a future, although not the one envisaged by its creators. Tennyson's dream of a parliament of man and the federation of the world must wait upon a new enlightenment as to the needs and rights of the peoples and races of mankind and the realization of the necessity that the world's territories and resources must be shared by all if international conflict is to be ended. Until that time, history must continue as in the past to record a succession of wars and revolutions. How can the

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I praise all small apartment dogs
Who, dressed in bright, form-fitting togs.
On days of sun or wind or rain
Lead out their masters on a chain
To walk along the streets and there
To breathe the unpolluted air,—
Conviction in their faithful eyes
That masters need to exercise!

—HAL FRANK.

League of Nations hope to survive such a turmoil? Only by rising above war and revolution and becoming the symbol and the repository of world unity as not yet attained. To speak in realistic terms, it must be divorced from the Treaty of Versailles and its power to impose sanctions, it must be completely reformed along such non-political lines that all absent nations, including the United States, will be enabled to join it. That is the first essential to its being, that it become the free association of all nations of the world, no matter on how limited or narrow a basis. But such a League, if it is politically futile, need not be without purpose or power. It can draw its strength from the social and cultural, the intellectual and scientific and artistic and religious forces that are separately working for a new world order, and its purpose will be to unite those forces in a world educational program looking toward the ultimate enlightenment of mankind. In other words, the League of Nations, if it is to become a reality, must begin where it did not begin at the Palace of Versailles,—at the beginning.



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL at Villers-Bretonneux, near Amiens, which His Majesty the King will unveil during his State visit to France this summer. Corresponding to Canada's Vimy memorial, this magnificent monument was designed by Sir Edward Lutyens, R.A., and records the names of 11,000 Australian soldiers killed or missing in France.



LITTLE DOZING IN THIS BED.

NO COLONIES FOR GERMANY

BY HERBERT L. STEWART

IN A recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. S. Alfred Jones set forth in clear, effective exposition the case for restoration of her forfeited colonies as Germany sees and insists on it. We cannot be too diligent in thus seeking to appreciate the sting of an argument against a policy whose soundness we are prone to take for granted. Neither, however, should we omit to criticize the new contention with the same vigor that we apply to the old assumption. In some quarters one already hears of "the obvious justice" of the German claim. It is to show how far is the truth on this matter from being obvious, and how dangerous is the tendency to take any side for granted, that the present article is being written.

To begin with, Germany was not deprived of colonies in the sense that they were taken from her, by the Treaty of Versailles, as spoils of war for the victorious Powers. The Pacific Islands perhaps might now be so described, but their fate was not thus appointed at Versailles: like other German overseas territories, such as Tanganyika, Togoland, the Cameroons, those islands were entrusted under mandate to the guardianship of Japan. If they are no longer so regarded, if the mandate has passed into a pretence of ownership, this is due to Japanese, not to League, action, and Germany must settle that dispute with her Eastern partner in the "Triangle."

FOR the rest, it was a genuine trusteeship that was inaugurated, and the trustees have good reason to know how unremunerative to themselves their service has been. We may perhaps take Germany's word for it that she would have found means to make these African colonies pay, and we are not without evidence from her past handling of "natives" to show how this might have been done. But under the conditions of humane and considerate treatment which British public opinion would require, there is no surplus, there is a constant deficit, in the budget for each of these mandated territories which the British taxpayer has to make good.

In the second place, what was the determining reason for the decision to insert in the treaty Article 119—"Germany renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions"? And has experience since shown either that this reason was ill founded at the time, or that its strength has in the course of nineteen years' development been reduced?

GERMANY lost her colonies because, in the judgment of the victorious Powers, her continued control there would be dangerous to world peace. It was assumed that a passion for revenge would long be operative, and it was foreseen that the development of new methods of warfare—especially the submarine and the bombing airplane—would make the possession of "bases" of more and more vital importance even in territories otherwise insignificant. Especially the possession of bases neighboring that Mediterranean-Red Sea route which has been called the British Life-Line.

Now, it is not to be expected that such considerations will appeal to those still in a mood of charitable indecision as to "Which side was the more to blame in the Great War?" If they cannot feel sure on that point, they may hold that, in justice, both sides should be restored so far as possible to

their positions in the summer of 1914, though with what composure they can contemplate such reconstruction of that particular status quo, I am at a loss to conceive. My argument, however, is not for those of such dangerously hospitable mind. It is for persons who do not doubt that in the years 1914-1918 the Entente Powers were fighting against a fearful menace to justice, and that they were right in expecting the menace to recur. My contention is that the precautions they took at the Peace, in Article 119 of the Treaty, were not excessive.

IS GERMANY unfit to have colonies? If it were suggested that, by the same reasoning which would urge restoration of Tanganyika or South-West Africa to Germany, one might prove the justice of restoring Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq to Turkey, the reply would at once be made that Turkish misgovernment has been the scandal of the world. Is it too much to say that the Nazi administration, and the administrations with which it is in co-operative sympathy, are the scandal of the world now?

It is not really relevant to protest that in some notable respects the Hitler régime has been not merely successful but beneficial. Tourists come back with descriptions and pictures of the pulsating life of Young Germany, of the revival of wholesome spirit in a nation lately so dejected that it was fast becoming demoralized, and of the promise once more held out to all Europe by that "German mind" to which Europe has owed so much in the past. Without disputing, rather indeed gratefully acknowledging, such changes for the better, one has to insist that they are not relevant to this particular dispute. Our question is not even whether the Germany of 1919 was rightly adjudged unfit to hold trusteeship for great masses of primitive people whose capacities, inadequate for their own protection, might be turned with lamentable success to the purposes of a controlling military Power. Our question is whether the Germany of 1938, with its record during the last four years of racial arrogance, of cruelty, of faithlessness, of a resurgent passion to dominate, is fit for such trust. The qualities in a nation, like qualities in an individual, that should be held pre-requisite for the exercise of control over those too weak to resist injustice are perhaps hard to specify, but they are not so hard to recognize. It is easiest of all to identify nations and individuals conspicuously undeserving of such confidence. Not the accusation by Germany's enemies is here decisive: rather the language and the conduct of her own leaders. Every speech made by a Goebbels or a Goering about Jews, every trial of an alleged "Communist," every record of a Brown House or a Concentration Camp, every official broadcast with such manifest incitement to injustice! We do grave wrong to the Hohenzollern tradition if we declare that this is what has "come back." The Hohenzollern tradition had nothing comparable to what these last years have shown.

SHALL we, then, reverse the precautions which, for what they judged adequate reason, after a frightful experience, the victors took in 1919 against return of the peril? Appeal is made, in the name of international justice, that a nation of 65,000,000 people, deprived of "colonial sources of supply," should not be left thus handicapped for industry and short even of foodstuffs. Sometimes we hear about the need of land for German overseas settlement of surplus population. One remembers that in the days when Germany had colonies, it was only in negligible proportion that supplies for "mother country" use were obtained there, and that the emigration, now represented as so urgent, was then never, at the most, more than a trickle. What was needed was then bought in "foreign" countries, and this could with ease be done again but for one reason—that war mania has so restricted the issue of foreign exchange, limiting this to the purchase of munitions, under the motto "Guns Before Butter."

AND if it be urged that tariffs, quotas and the like prevent Germany now from selling, as of old, the goods she must sell abroad to pay for import of raw material and foodstuffs, the answer is that the Committee of the League, set up to investigate this very alleged hardship of "the hungry Powers" and to propose a remedy, found in the domain of the Nazis no response, no enthusiasm, no interest in its investigation.

What seems to be wanted at Berlin is not relief for a hardship: it is not, I suspect, even the return of colonies: it is the opportunity to trumpet "robbery of colonies" as a standing complaint; to use this as a perpetual irritant by which the German people may be kept so angry at "the Versailles Powers" as to endure every burden of increasing armament for contemplated revenge. Is this the sort of mood to which, at imminent and fast mounting peril, the present mandatory Powers should make concession?

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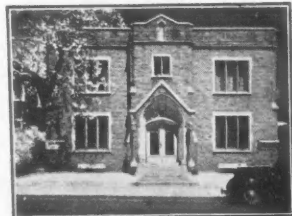
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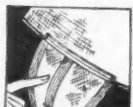
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—Ottawa Letter

WHY THE GREAT SILENCE?

BY RIDEAU BANKS

NORMALLY, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Leader of the C.C.F. Party in the House of Commons, is a fairly reasonable individual. But just now he is becoming somewhat impatient, not to say just a trifle irritated. The reason is that ever since the present session of Parliament opened he has been trying to discover the foreign policy—if any—of Canada. And so far all that his quest has yielded him has been a rather sharp lecture from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on the impropriety of phrasing embarrassing questions to the Ministry.

For once the Socialist Leader in Parliament has a whole legion of sympathizers, silent if not openly avowed, on his side. It is inevitable that ever so often your average Commoner should get a little tired of warming a none-too-comfortable chair for hours on end and should toy with the revolutionary idea that statesmanship, so far as a private Member is concerned, should mean something more than staring interminably at the velvet hangings of a green-motifed chamber and fighting off a constant temptation to drowsiness—that it should mean, for instance, knowing something about what is really going on in the affairs of the nation.

It is at times when your Commoner is able to read in the newspapers about so much that is happening at home and abroad that he is particularly susceptible to notions of the foregoing character. Anthony Eden resigns and there is a crisis in British foreign policy. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain shoots straight from the hip and lays low any idea that might still be abroad of the League of Nations as an effective instrument for the preservation of world peace. In the light of these striking events Mr. Woodsworth's idea that there might well be some echo in the Canadian House of Commons hardly seems deserving of being regarded, at least on the surface, as either highly original or wholly unreasonable. Especially is this the case when Mr. King's so oft-repeated statement that Canada is now a world nation in its own right is remembered. Yet, when the C.C.F. Leader attempted to elicit some statement from the government benches comparable in its frankness to the statements which had been made at Westminster—where the situation was more critical and the need for caution might seem to be greater—the only result was one of the rare lectures which Mr. King ever reads to the Chamber on the subject of the parliamentary deportment becoming to an opposition member.

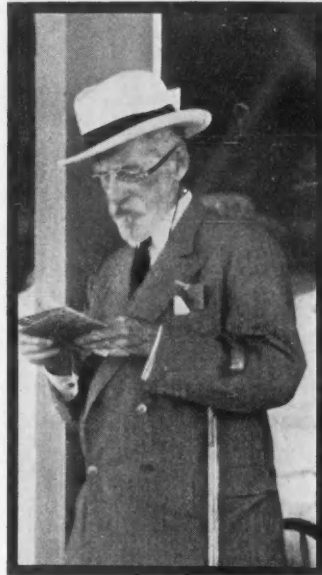
The incident should illustrate something or other. Perhaps more than anything else it illustrates the inherent Conservatism of Mr. King. The Liberal Prime Minister has absolutely no confidence in any new-fangled notions about open diplomacy such as that great Liberal the late Woodrow Wilson preached. In other words, the Liberalism which Mr. King practises when in office must be carefully distinguished from the Liberalism which he preaches around election time. It is a purely nominal Liberalism in which a following in the House of Commons exists merely as a rubber stamp for the approval of policies which are conceived in strict secrecy in the Cabinet. In political nomenclature it may be Liberalism. But the Germans, the Italians, and the Russians all seem to have found a better name for it. That name—the adoption of it in Canada might be premature as yet but the tendency is in that direction to a greater extent than is popularly realized—is dictatorship.

IN THE present instance Parliament Hill circles that have followed Canada's course in international affairs fairly closely since the present government came into office are unable to understand the reason for the elaborate secrecy in which the Ministry has taken refuge so suddenly with respect to its foreign policy. The suspicion is growing that more is involved in the situation, so far as Canada is concerned, than has hitherto met the eye. That is to say, the differences with respect to the attitude to be assumed towards the League of Nations and the dictatorship countries respectively, which cables from Europe have stressed as the main cause of the cleavage between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Anthony Eden, are not considered to be necessarily the most significant aspects of the affair from the standpoint of the interest of the Dominion.

The belief which is gaining ground in Federal circles—and to which the persistent silence of the government on the matter is lending some color—is that the really important point for Canada in connection with the Eden-Chamberlain split is the effect which that incident is likely to have upon the proposed United Kingdom-United States trade treaty. For, upon the successful conclusion of that treaty rests the successful conclusion of the negotiations in which Canada herself is engaged with the United States for an enlargement of existing reciprocity arrangements.

AS STUDENTS of British foreign policy, into which the foreign policy of Canada has closely dovetailed in the past few months, appraise recent developments, Mr. Eden has represented the school of international thought in Britain which stood for co-operation among the great democracies of the world, namely, the British Empire, the United States, and France. And it was Mr. Eden who was credited with the idea of bringing about a political understanding between the United States and the Old World in the guise of a commercial arrangement with Britain.

At the time it was first mooted, the idea was widely hailed as a good one—if it could succeed. Recent months, however, are regarded as having demonstrated its impossibility. Suspicious of the entire proposi-



AT THE RACES. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, former general manager, Bank of Montreal, scans his program as he awaits the start of a race at Montagu Park, Nassau, Bahamas.

tion, United States Congressmen and Senators have been vocal in insisting that there must be no political aspect to any commercial treaty which might be made. And with a recognition of the hopelessness of securing any political advantages in the arrangement, the British authorities are widely believed to have lost considerable of their enthusiasm for the deal. It is significant that during the past ten days or so—coinciding closely with the Cabinet crisis in Downing Street—persistent reports have been reaching Parliament Hill which have described the United Kingdom-United States treaty negotiations in Washington as having reached an impasse.

In brief, the situation which some of the shrewdest observers of foreign affairs in the Canadian Capital suspect is that Anthony Eden's fall was closely associated with the British Government's recognition of the impossibility of making a trade treaty with the United States which would be, at the same time, a pledge

of the Republic's political support. With that prospect eliminated, the statesmen of the United Kingdom are regarded as having come to the conclusion that they had no alternative to making a deal with the European dictatorships—to playing "power politics"—if the peace of the world was to be preserved for possibly several years longer.

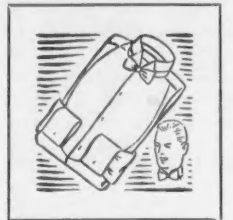
THE impressive feature of the foregoing analysis is that it explains all the facts. Eden's resignation becomes immeasurably more intelligible against the background of an abandonment of his policy for a United States alliance. The reported impasse between the British and American negotiators in Washington assumes its due place in the picture. And the policy of Prime Minister Chamberlain of making a deal with the dictatorship countries is illuminated.

Finally, Mr. King's disinclination to discuss the broad situation becomes comprehensible, whereas if the only point at issue were the attitude to be assumed towards the League and the totalitarian countries it would be almost inexplicable. For in the past two years the Liberal Prime Minister has been at small pains to conceal his own realistic attitude towards the League. One has only to read his speech on the estimates of the department of External Affairs at last year's session to draw the inference that Mr. King at that time had lost all confidence in the League as an effective peace agency, and that he was ready to rely, instead, upon realistic diplomacy. To fall in with the present British policy of seeking to preserve peace by playing "power politics" would not be inconsistent in the slightest degree with the course towards which the Canadian Prime Minister has been tending steadily throughout his present term of office.

But, if playing "power politics" in Europe means, at the same time, British indifference to the three-way trade shuffle which was to have been carried out to realize Anthony Eden's dream of co-operation among world democracies, that is, for Canada, another and a different matter. For the government of Mr. King has become more involved already in the three-way trade project than have the other two parties to the deal. That is to say, the King Government has become more committed to the policy to the extent that it has gone further than the other two participants in underwriting to "sell" the

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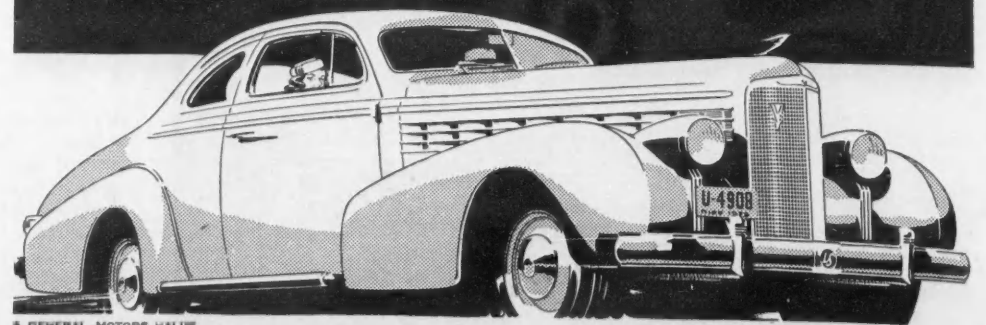
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—History of Canada, February 21-28

LET'S FOLLOW WHICH ONE

ALTHOUGH nearly all of Canada's parliamentary bodies are in session, a condition not generally considered to be conducive to much activity in the party organizations, nevertheless a rather unusual amount of such activity occurred during the week. At Ottawa, the federal Conservative party laid plans for a caucus at which, some observers think, arrangements may be made for a national convention. In British Columbia, John H. Morgan, president of the provincial Conservative Association, announced that his executive will meet shortly to plan the provincial convention to choose a leader in succession to the late Dr. Frank P. Patterson. In Quebec, provincial Liberal leaders announced their party will definitely hold a convention this summer "to reorganize the leadership of the party." In Ontario, the vigorous leadership given to the provincial Opposition by the House Leader, Leopold Macaulay, led to the suggestion that a strenuous, if unannounced, contest is going on for the permanent leadership of the Ontario Conservative party; however, Hon. Earl Rowe announced that he is still leader. Back in Quebec again, the end of the ultra-Nationalist movement seemed to be in sight when J. E. Grogan's candidature for re-election to the majority of the city of Quebec was 5,700 votes short of success.

DOMINION

By-Elections: Allan G. McAvity, Liberal, received acclamation in Saint John-Albert; Georges Heon, Conservative, defeated L. L. Legault, Liberal, and Maurice Navion, Labor Liberal, in Argenteuil. The by-elections filled vacancies caused by deaths of W. M. Ryan, Liberal, and Sir George Perley, Conservative, respectively.

Foreign Policy: Prime Minister King informed House of Commons that the Canadian Government was not consulted by the British Government regarding recent changes in foreign policy.

Narcotics: Parliament gave second reading to bill sponsored by Hon. C. G. Powers, Minister of National Health, to tighten narcotics regulations, particularly with regard to marijuana.

Performing Rights: Parliament gave third reading to bill to exempt small business establishments from paying fees to the Canadian Performing Rights Society.

ALBERTA

Budget: Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, brought down estimates for 1938-39, anticipating deficit of \$1,567,571. He announced new taxes on securities, freehold mineral rights, and corporation incomes, a surtax on succession duties, and increased unearned increment taxes. Restoration of the ten per cent. reduction in pay of members of Legislature, and restoration of some of the deductions from pay of civil servants were budgeted for.

Credit Unions: A bill to authorize the incorporation of credit unions in Alberta was introduced in the Legislature.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Relief: The provincial Government announced a complete reorganization of the Province's relief system; changes include the dropping from relief rolls of approximately 5,000 unemployable persons; 1,500 of these who live in unorganized districts will be maintained by the Government out of welfare grants, while the remainder must be cared for by the municipalities.

MANITOBA

Economic Survey: Premier Bracken tabled report on education of Manitoba Economic Survey Board; the report pointed to need for closer coordination of all the Province's educational facilities. Thomas C. Knight, a member of the Board, presented separate voluntary interim report on possible new sources of revenue for Manitoba; he discussed collecting an additional \$28,150,000 annually through legalization of sweepstakes, licensing of brokers, jobbers and commission merchants engaged in distributing eastern manufactured goods, and taxes on liquor, race tracks, retail sales, personal cheques, the fur trade, securities, grain futures and mineral production.

Hydro: Hon. Stuart Garson, Provincial Treasurer, introduced bill to authorize expenditure of \$320,000 for extension of provincial hydro lines to seventeen municipalities.

Municipal Affairs: Committee of Legislature finally killed Winnipeg's proposal for a one per cent wage tax on city residents, but approved of removal of the city's statutory limit of a twelve mill tax rate on real estate.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Legislature: Lieutenant-Governor Murray McLaren opened the New Brunswick Legislature. Speech from Throne forecast legislation "to promote the security and well-being of labor and industry; to foster the establishment of co-operative organizations; to revise the electoral laws and the law relating to landlord and tenant, as well as amendments to the Highway Act and other public statutes."

ONTARIO

Legislature: Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews opened the Ontario Legislature. Speech from Throne forecast amendments to Mortgage and Purchasers Relief Act, the Registry Act, Conditional Sales Act, Sheriffs Act, Industrial Standards Act, Game and Fisheries Act, and the Judicature Act. The speech also announced the intention to revise courses of study in all grades of elementary and secondary schools, legislation to compel the pasteurization of milk, and arrangements for the study of food relief problems in Western Ontario.

QUEBEC

Agriculture: Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, announced that he will introduce bill to provide for the unionization of all farmers.

Labor: Amendments to permit the Minister of Labor to give retroactive effect to the extent of four months to collective labor agreements and to the ordinances of the Fair Wage Board were given second reading.

Mines: The Legislative unanimously approved of a bill to grant Laval University \$100,000 to establish and maintain a mining, geological and metallurgical school.

SASKATCHEWAN

Education: Hon. J. W. Estey, Minister of Education, introduced legislation to provide for vocational grants for high schools and colleges in towns and cities where no technical schools are in operation. Law Amendments Committee of Legislature approved a bill to give professional status and registration to music teachers.

Finances: Premier Patterson estimated in Legislature that Province's deficit for first nine months of present fiscal year is \$1,400,000.

Succession Duties: Premier Patterson announced that gifts and bequests made to charitable, religious and educational institutions will be exempt from succession duties.

OBITUARY

Angus, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann, Vancouver, former member Vancouver Board of Education, leader in women's suffrage movement (70). **Bedwin,** W. F., Halifax, aviation pioneer, colleague of Alexander Graham Bell, Casey Baldwin and J. A. D. McCurdy in first heavier-than-air flight in British Empire (62). **Burpee,** Major Frederick D., Ottawa, vice-president Ottawa Electric Railway Co., director Capital Trust Co. (61). **Davis,** Rupert, Kentville, N.S., former police chief of Kentville (80). **Duffley,** John

Hugh, Montreal, former marine superintendent Canadian Pacific Steamships (74). **Dodds,** John, Kingston, Ont., former superintendent Montreal Transportation Co., last person to nominate Sir John A. Macdonald (82). **Duchastel,** Jules A. (de Montreuil), Montreal, assistant manager of Port of Montreal, former city engineer and city manager of Outremont, former manager Quebec Forest Industries Association (59). **Ellis,** Herbert C., Ottawa, president Ottawa Paper Box Co. (65). **Elmiff,** Lieut.-Col. Thomas F., Ottawa, commander of 21st Battalion in France, member Canadian Bisley teams (67). **Futcher,** Dr. Thomas B., Baltimore, noted Ontario born physician, past president Association of American Physicians, author of numerous scientific publications (67). **Hare,** Thomas, Toronto, race track owner, associate of late A. M. Orpen (73). **Hilborn,** William, Guelph, Ont., retired banker, president Hilborn Motor Co. (60). **Jones,** Dr. Frederick Cleve, Vancouver, veterinary surgeon, administrator of Meat and Canned Foods Act in B.C. (69). **Keens,** James Henry, Toronto, former head of Keens Mfg. Co. (73). **MacNeil,** Neil F., Glace Bay, N.S., town clerk of Glace Bay since its incorporation (82). **Martin,** Dr. Valmont, Quebec, director of Quebec's municipal health service and former mayor (63). **McGuigan,** Dr. M. A., Charlottetown, dentist, brother of Archbishop James McGuigan of Toronto (40). **Morrissey,** Frank J., Montreal, former president Quebec Amateur Hockey Association (39).

Murphy, Col. George Patterson, Pasadena, Calif., former chairman Ottawa Public Welfare Board, former president Ottawa Transportation Co., organizer Mechanical Transport Department during war (64). **Nesbitt,** Samuel, Brighton, Ont., former Conservative member of Ontario Legislature for Northumberland East (78). **Quainton,** Very Rev. C. S., Ruislip, England, former Dean of Cathedral at Victoria, B.C. (70). **Robb,** D. W., Amherst, N.S., former

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president Robb Engineering Works, former mayor of Amherst (77). **Sanford,** Mrs. Harriet, Hamilton, Ont., former president National Council of Women, former treasurer International Council of Women (89). **Scott,** Arthur Grafton, Montreal, president Provincial Cotton and Fibre Co. (55). **Smith,** William Henry, Toronto, principal of Port Dover, Ont., Public School for forty-four years (91). **Spratt,** Most Rev. M. J., Kingston, Roman Catholic Archbishop of

Kingston (84). **Stein,** Mr. Justice Adolphe, Montreal, judge of the Quebec Superior Court (59). **Tuck,** Charles F., Winnipeg, veteran of Winnipeg postal service, son of former Chief Justice of New Brunswick (75). **Welsh,** Charles A., New Westminster, B.C., chairman of New Westminster Board of Harbor Commissioners (72). **Woods,** William H., North Vancouver, B.C., past president North Vancouver Conservative Association.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN MASSEY Hall during February Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave us two of the less familiar symphonies of Beethoven. While the Third (Eroica) the Fifth and the Ninth (Choral) occur to everyone's mind whenever the name of Beethoven is mentioned, some of the others, though less grandiose, are irresistible in beauty. In a recent article I commented on the Eighth sometimes called the "Humorous" symphony and Sir Ernest at his last concert followed it with the Seventh, which is equally lovely. It is supposed to have been inspired by the composer's sentimental attachment for several young ladies. In 1810-11 at the age of forty, the composer seems to have been in a susceptible frame of mind, with no very serious consequences to anybody; and the Seventh Symphony is regarded as the outcome of these moods. Assuredly we must be thankful to the dear dead women who inspired so gracious a work of genius. The atmosphere is buoyant and vivacious throughout, the pace is generally spirited and there is not a dry passage from first to last; it abounds in lovely melodies developed with exquisite finesse and richness of resource. The interpretation by Sir Ernest and his

musicians was in keeping with the spirit of the music and the orchestra has not given more flawless performance this season. The symphony was preceded by the overture of one of the lesser known operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff, "May Night", founded on a fantastic tale by Gogol. It is a joyous and vivid composition admirable in form rich in lyrical appeal and brilliantly scored. In this work also the orchestra's contribution was capital.

Stimulating as was the first part, the second half of the program rather took the edge off the audience's feeling of enjoyment. The principal number was Tchaikovsky's magnificent Concerto in B flat minor, the opening passages of which never fail to thrill. Novelty was added by the fact the guest soloist Winifred Christie played a new Double Keyboard Piano devised by the noted Hungarian musician Emmanuel Moor, on the lines of the old-fashioned harpsichord which boasted two manuals and a coupler. One keyboard is an octave above the other and the device enables a pianist to perform with ease feats of execution only possible on an ordinary pianoforte, to performers of the very highest virtuosic skill. Whatever the instrument may provide in

the way of short-cuts to students the results on this occasion were not very attractive. It may be that Miss Christie was hitting too stiffly, but her tone seemed hard and cold in forte passages. The Concerto is one that demands the most brilliant virtuosic powers, and Miss Christie is not brilliant, though in certain minor passages she revealed the delicate poetic qualities of a true musician. Finally Sir Ernest gave "In the South" one of the most tedious of the orchestral overtures of Sir Edward Elgar. It is a long time since I heard it, and renewed acquaintance did not make it seem any better. It has some pleasant though commonplace melodies, developed with musicianly skill, but it lasts 20 minutes which is at least 12 minutes too long. Excellent playing by the orchestra could not relieve the tedium.

THE wonderful Keogh-Hedde Marionettes were once more a feature of another children's concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Donald Heins conducting. Orchestral supporters are already familiar with these marionettes in association with the Tchaikovsky "Nut-Cracker Suite". At Massey Hall on a recent afternoon over two thousand children



ANGNA ENTERS, world-famous dance mime who will appear at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on the evening of Thursday, March 10.

saw them "interpret" Ravel's famous "Mother Goose Suite" originally designed to amuse two little girls of his acquaintance, and the "Dance Macabre" of Saint-Saens. The children were not in the least alarmed at the latter episode and shrieked with delight at the antics of the skeletons and the puppet of death sawing away at his fiddle. In connection with the Ravel Suite, Mr. Heins who has a capital knack in handling juvenile listeners, explained that they would not see the Mother Goose episodes they were accustomed to, but Chinese fairy tales. In "Beauty and the Beast" the monster was represented by a dragon. This and the episode in which Hop-o-my-Thumb chases a butterfly and finally rides away on its back caused thrills of delight. Too much could hardly be said in praise of the way the puppets were handled or the color and charm of the scene. The orchestra under Mr. Heins also co-operated delightfully. Another episode was the appearance of Freda Bradley, a young violin pupil of Alexander Chuhaldin, who rendered the first movement of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" with brilliant attack, admirable tone, and technical efficiency. The several other numbers included excellent singing of two French children's songs by the audience itself.

ROBERT CASADESUS, one of a numerous and gifted family of French musicians of that name, returned to the Eaton Auditorium the other night and drew the largest audience that has attended a piano recital in that hall this season. The welcome he received was deserved for he is assuredly an interpreter of a very high order. There seems to be a difference of taste in the pronunciation of his name, many inclining to the phonetic system, but I am authoritatively informed that in Paris it is sounded Cas-de-Su, the second vowel being dropped as in the well-known French Canadian name, Pelletier. He is a Frenchman of the tall, robust, fair type, and in bearing might pass for a statesman.

Few pianists I have heard give so profound a sense of authority; and his impressive personality is backed by superb craftsmanship. While he does not aim at stupendous effects for their own sake, the pianoforte under his hands becomes akin to an orchestra from which he evokes effects which give pleasure like that we receive from lovely passages on the woodwind or the French horns in a symphonic performance. Dignity, poetry and power pervade all his interpretations, and though his style is absolutely fluent and spontaneous, he brings out details and idioms in familiar works, one seems never to have heard before. This was notably true of his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, the Appassionata, which revealed fresh beauties even for those who have heard it on countless occasions. As a whole it was a haunting and beautiful event, and one does not recall quite so memorable and intimate a rendering of the Andante. Mr. Casadesus' use of the pedals is as significant as his majestic manual execution and produces a most satisfying singing tone. This was apparent in his first number the Bach Italian Concerto in which brilliance and clarity of execution were augmented by a song-like overtone.

The Beethoven Sonata was followed by the last of Chopin's three Sonatas, that in B minor, long since overshadowed by the earlier work in B flat minor which contains the Funeral March. Though magnificently rendered it seemed meretricious in comparison with Beethoven, and probably usage, which consigns it to a subordinate place among Chopin's works, is just. Its leading melody however, of lovely quality and the touch of the pianist in the passages where it re-occurred was tender and moving.

The pianist's final group embraced modern descriptive compositions of Spanish inspiration though written by Frenchmen. They included "Return of the Muletiers" by de Severnac; "Night in Granada" by Debussy and, most interesting of all, "Alborada del Gracioso" (The Clown's Serenade) by Ravel. All were done with captivating rhythmic appeal, and extraordinary wealth of tonal coloring; and the same applies to the extra numbers, mainly by Spanish composers, which followed.

THAT admirable organization the Tudor Singers, conducted by Dr. Healey Willan gave the third of its present series of concerts of old music at Mallory's Galleries recently. The interest of these events is not merely academic. The numbers are charming in themselves, and the choruses sing with beauty of tone and expression. After the Council of Trent ordered the reform of ecclesiastical music, the task was mainly entrusted to Palestrina at Rome, and Vittoria at Toledo. Examples from both were heard including the impressive "O Vos Omnes" by the Spaniard, and a rather unusual novelty, a secular work by Palestrina. William Byrd, known as "The English Palestrina" was also represented, and there were delightful madrigals by Dowland, Bennet, Morley and others. The "period" atmosphere of the occasion was augmented by old airs gracefully executed by Leo Smith on the Viol de Gamba, father of the violoncello.

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"WHITEOAKS" the novel, which is the second and in many respects the most vital of the great "Jalna" series, itself the most important work of large-scale fiction yet written in Canada, is a detailed study of the internal relationships of a large family of Anglo-Indian military origin settled in Ontario, and showing in the youngest members an oddly intruding strain of aesthetic tendency, due to a second marriage with a governess. The whole intricate web of these relationships, with their bullying, their conspiracies, their jealousies, their revolts, their attractions and repulsions and the terrific pressure of the family solidarity against outsiders, is developed in the novel by means of a dozen different incidents which act as solvents and catalysts.

To make her play, Miss de la Roche, with a self-restraint as admirable as it is rare, has selected one single incident and kept to it rigidly—the making of her last will by Grandma Adeline Whiteoak, the only member of the family who still has important money. Her success in making this one incident do the required work of exhibiting the characters of the whole Whiteoaks menage (albeit slightly reduced in numbers) in the liveliest colors, is evidence of an artistic skill of far greater range than most of her Canadian admirers were willing to credit her with. It looks as if Miss de la Roche has, like the *Finch* of her novel and play, the character—but Grandma Adeline used another word—to achieve whatever she determines to achieve. The present writer, having been among those who most ardently besought her to stick to the novel and let the theatre go, can only admit that she was right and he was wrong. "Whiteoaks" is a very fine play. It suffers from an ending that is more literary than theatrical, an ending that stays in the mind rather than impresses at the moment; but otherwise it has practically none of the vices of the novel-made-into-a-play.

The piece contains two parts calling for high emotional values and a third which at moments is not far behind them. The role of *Finch*, the eighteen-year-old hobbledehoy whose

AT THE THEATRE

BY B. K. SANDWELL



IN NOEL COWARD CYCLE. Estelle Winwood, left, and Muriel Kirkland, right, stars of "Tonight at 8.30," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of March 7.

passionate faith in his music marks him out as the one member of the family who will not allow life to beat him down, is played to perfection by Stephen Haggard, who created it in the London production and kept it for two years. With vastly less space and incident than the novel afforded, Mr. Haggard builds up the precise figure that emerges from the novel, the baffled, puzzled, bullied but not cowardly youth whom every buffet drives back with renewed intensity to his one release, his music. It is one of the most difficult roles that the Royal Alexandra has seen for some time, and if anybody thinks that Mr. Haggard is just being Mr. Haggard he is greatly wrong.

THE great role of the Grandmother, played in London by Nancy Price, is filled on this side by Miss Ethel Barrymore, one of our most accomplished actresses, who brings all of her ripe experience and her profound artistic sincerity to what must be a most fascinating part. It is possible to maintain, and the present writer would maintain, that she makes that ferocious and malicious old lady a good deal too lovable; but there is nothing in the dialogue or stage directions to make her conception impossible, and within that conception her performance is a series of triumphs. Her delivery of the lines is a pleasure to listen to (the metallic tone which used to be a handicap is here an asset), and her movements have an incomparable grace and dignity. The fact remains, however, that even at a hundred and one the ancestress of the Whiteoaks was a selfish and ruthless tyrant, who loved nobody but herself, since her semblance of affection for *Finch* was

really nothing but a sense of power due to the faith that through him she could make her money go on doing what she wanted it to do, whereas any and all of the others would merely have frittered it away. There should be a sense of relief as well as of pathos at Adeline's death, but Miss Barrymore does not aim to produce one.

The character of *Rennie*, the horsey master of Jalna, is beautifully brought out in the play and has some very fine moments, and Mr. Robert Shayne was quite equal to them. One thinks of *Rennie* as slightly older, or at least slightly more worn by his responsibilities, not quite so close to *Piers*, but the stage directions allow Mr. Shayne's appearance. The other roles are well performed, and a word is possibly due to Peter Fernandez as the young Imp Wakefield.

Mr. Haggard is credited with some share in the dramatization, and is also directing the present production. With his own role irretrievably serious, and with Miss Barrymore playing her part for its utmost in pathetic values, it is perhaps not surprising that the production tends to play down the comedy effects in favor of the serious ones. Nevertheless the true interest of the Whiteoaks family group, outside of *Finch*, is a high comedy interest, and we fancy that the prospects of this production in New York, (which we should suppose to be excellent) would be yet further improved, without any damage to the effect of Mr. Haggard's own part, by a lighter treatment of much of the action. Several highly amusing points in the dialogue missed fire on Monday, not through bad delivery, but because the general atmosphere did not prepare the audience for them.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ABOUT the only thing left for us to depend on these days is the characters and destinies of our movie-stars. Everywhere else things shift and change overnight. Austria is Austria one minute and Nazi Germany the next. Sometimes Mussolini is the villain and sometimes Hitler and at any moment either may step forward hoarse with passion to shout that he is the hero and everybody else is the villain. Europe is a bewildering technicolor of black shirts, brown shirts, green shirts, all interchangeable. Anthony Eden with his million fans loses his contract overnight and Lord Halifax gets his part. (Lord Halifax, who's he?) Is it Neville Chamberlain in the leading role, supported by Lady Astor? Or is it Lady Astor in a double part as week-end hostess and Foreign Secretary? Nobody knows. You might just as well turn to the comic section where at least the issues are clear-cut and the characters always true to themselves and their destinies. Or go to the movies where your confidence will never be surprised or your expectations betrayed. You can pin your faith to the comic strips or to the shadows on the screen, if you can't pin it to any other thing in this world.

THIS week's screen program is a beautiful demonstration of the confidence that exists between the movies and the public. "The Baroness and the Butler" calls for a smooth and polished male character with every virtue as butler and man; and it's William Powell. It calls for a proud beautiful yielding heroine with a foreign accent. And it's Annabella—not the Annabella that might have been but the Annabella we had every reason to expect, her hair in the obligatory Westmore Brothers sausage roll, hideous and contemporary. "International Settlement" demands a beautiful lady-spy, sloe-eyed and mysterious under a snake-charmer turban; and it's Dolores del Rio. "Gold Is Where You Find It" requires the romantic out-doors type of hero, mud to the top of his high boots and a flashing irresistible smile; and it's George Brent. "Bad Man of Brimstone" demands the jumbo-type of out-doors man, comic and homicidal, with a spill of greasy hair over his forehead; and it's Wallace Beery. "Love is a Headache" requires a slightly tarnished blonde with a good if grudging heart and two orphan children in tow. And it's Gladys George who adopted two orphans in her first picture ("Valiant is the Word for Carrie") and so committed herself to screen foster-parenthood till the end of time.

WHEN intelligent acquaintances ask me how I can bear to go to so many movies I can only answer in a dumb shamefaced way that I guess I just like the movies. Sometimes I suspect that I like going to the movies better than I do talking to my intelligent acquaintances and sometimes I comfort myself with the thought that it's just my escape-mechanism that happens to work better than theirs. Thus after reading in the street car a bewildering editorial which pointed out that the real villain of the piece, the man directly responsible for the deplorable sympathy between Mussolini and Chamberlain was President Roosevelt, it was wonderfully comforting to drop down among the logical simplicities of "Bad Man of Brimstone." And, to make things exactly right, there was Wallace Beery, muffled to the eyes in bandana and sombrero (but Wallace Beery no mistake, good old Wally!) roaring to the stage-coach driver, "Just hand down that Wells Fargo box!"

Somehow that Wells Fargo touch helped to confirm a growing and curious conviction that there is a world independent of time, space and even Hollywood, in which lovers are endlessly united and reunited, villainy is perpetually punished or reclaimed and Wells Fargo boxes rattle back and forth across the prairies and bad lands for ever.



ANNA LESKAYA, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera who will be heard as guest artist with the Columbia Grand Opera Company during its week's engagement at Massey Hall, beginning Monday, March 7.

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Wed. Mar. 9 "Fumed Oak"
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Thurs. Mar. 10 "Red Peppers"
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And the picture rolls on and on with its tale of the California planters and their feud with the mining promoters, and you know that the right side will win and that the heroine and hero will part but remain faithful, that there will be a fine big catastrophe which will punish the bad and reward the good and everyone will be gloriously happy in the end. Altogether "Gold Is Where You Find It" is big, bright, unbelievable and perfectly faithful at every point to the public and to itself.

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Not an isolated experiment

Both here and south of the line, we have had to learn by bitter experience that an unenforceable law is worse than no law at all.

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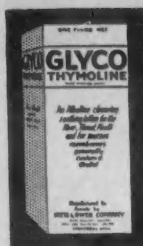
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THE OPINION OF A LIFE-LONG TEETOTALER

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—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN MASSEY Hall during February Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave us two of the less familiar symphonies of Beethoven. While the Third (Eroica) the Fifth and the Ninth (Choral) occur to everyone's mind whenever the name of Beethoven is mentioned, some of the others, though less grandiose, are irresistible in beauty. In a recent article I commented on the Eighth sometimes called the "Humorous" symphony and Sir Ernest at his last concert followed it with the Seventh, which is equally lovely. It is supposed to have been inspired by the composer's sentimental attachment for several young ladies. In 1810-11 at the age of forty, the composer seems to have been in a susceptible frame of mind, with no very serious consequences to anybody; and the Seventh Symphony is regarded as the outcome of these moods. Assuredly we must be thankful to the dear dead women who inspired so gracious a work of genius. The atmosphere is buoyant and vivacious throughout, the pace is generally spirited and there is not a dry passage from first to last; it abounds in lovely melodies developed with exquisite finesse and richness of resource. The interpretation by Sir Ernest and his

musicians was in keeping with the spirit of the music and the orchestra has not given more flawless performance this season. The symphony was preceded by the overture of one of the lesser known operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff, "May Night", founded on a fantastic tale by Gogol. It is a joyous and vivid composition admirable in form rich in lyrical appeal and brilliantly scored. In this work also the orchestra's contribution was capital.

Stimulating as was the first part, the second half of the program rather took the edge off the audience's feeling of enjoyment. The principal number was Tchaikovsky's magnificent Concerto in B flat minor, the opening passages of which never fail to thrill. Novelty was added by the fact the guest soloist Winifred Christie played a new Double Keyboard Piano devised by the noted Hungarian musician Emmanuel Moor, on the lines of the old-fashioned harpsichord which boasted two manuals and a coupler. One keyboard is an octave above the other and the device enables a pianist to perform with ease feats of execution only possible on an ordinary pianoforte, to performers of the very highest virtuosic skill. Whatever the instrument may provide in

the way of short-cuts to students the results on this occasion were not very attractive. It may be that Miss Christie was hitting too stiffly, but her tone seemed hard and cold in forte passages. The Concerto is one that demands the most brilliant virtuosic powers, and Miss Christie is not brilliant, though in certain minor passages she revealed the delicate poetic qualities of a true musician. Finally Sir Ernest gave "In the South" one of the most tedious of the orchestra's overtures of Sir Edward Elgar. It is a long time since I heard it, and renewed acquaintance did not make it seem any better. It has some pleasant though commonplace melodies, developed with musicianly skill, but it lasts 20 minutes which is at least 12 minutes too long. Excellent playing by the orchestra could not relieve the tedium.

THE wonderful Keogh-Heddle Marionettes were once more a feature of another children's concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, with Donald Heins conducting. Orchestral supporters are already familiar with these marionettes in association with the Tchaikovsky "Nut-Cracker Suite". At Massey Hall on a recent afternoon over two thousand children



ANGNA ENTERS, world-famous dance mime who will appear at the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on the evening of Thursday, March 10.

saw them "interpret" Ravel's famous "Mother Goose Suite" originally designed to amuse two little girls of his acquaintance, and the "Dance Macabre" of Saint-Saens. The children were not in the least alarmed at the latter episode and shrieked with delight at the antics of the skeletons and the puppet of death sawing away at his fiddle. In connection with the Ravel Suite, Mr. Heins who has a capital knack in handling juvenile listeners, explained that they would not see the Mother Goose episodes they were accustomed to, but Chinese fairy tales. In "Beauty and the Beast" the monster was represented by a dragon. This and the episode in which Hop-o-my-Thumb chases a butterfly and finally rides away on its back caused thrills of delight. Too much could hardly be said in praise of the way the puppets were handled or the color and charm of the scene. The orchestra under Mr. Heins also co-operated delightfully. Another episode was the appearance of Freda Bradley, a young violin pupil of Alexander Chuhaldin, who rendered the first movement of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" with brilliant attack, admirable tone, and technical efficiency. The several other numbers included excellent singing of two French children's songs by the audience itself.

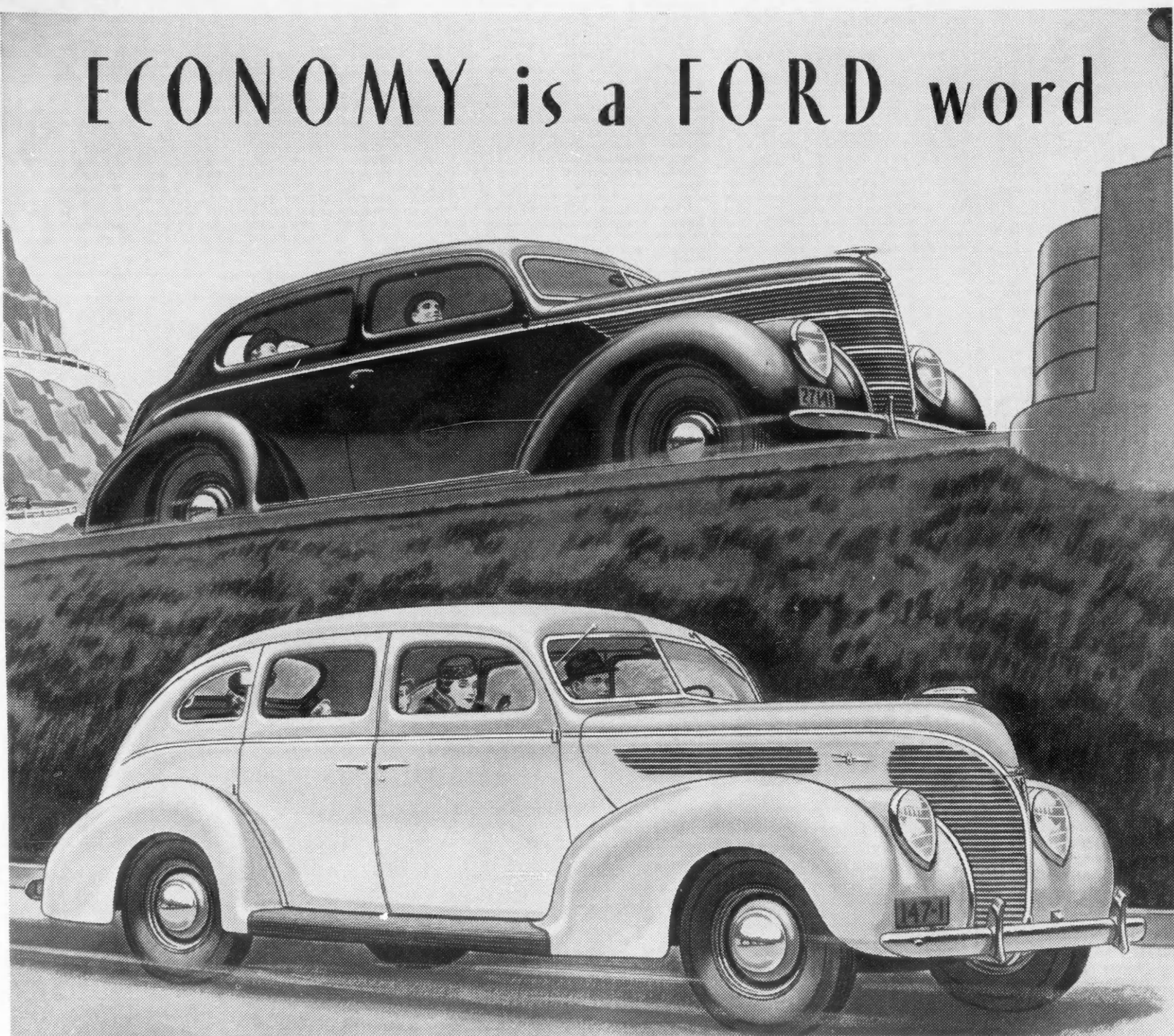
ROBERT CASADESUS, one of a numerous and gifted family of French musicians of that name, returned to the Eaton Auditorium the other night and drew the largest audience that has attended a piano recital in that hall this season. The welcome he received was deserved for he is assuredly an interpreter of a very high order. There seems to be a difference of taste in the pronunciation of his name, many inclining to the phonetic system, but I am authoritatively informed that in Paris it is sounded Cas-de-Su, the second vowel being dropped as in the well-known French Canadian name, Pelletier. He is a Frenchman of the tall, robust, fair type, and in bearing might pass for a statesman.

Few pianists I have heard give so profound a sense of authority; and his impressive personality is backed by superb craftsmanship. While he does not aim at stupendous effects for their own sake, the pianoforte under his hands becomes akin to an orchestra from which he evokes effects which give pleasure like that we receive from lovely passages on the woodwind or the French horns in a symphonic performance. Dignity, poetry and power pervade all his interpretations, and though his style is absolutely fluent and spontaneous, he brings out details and idioms in familiar works, one seems never to have heard before. This was notably true of his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, the Appassionata, which revealed fresh beauties even for those who have heard it on countless occasions. As a whole it was a haunting and beautiful event, and one does not recall quite so memorable and intimate a rendering of the Andante. Mr. Casadesus' use of the pedals is as significant as his majestic manual execution and produces a most satisfying singing tone. This was apparent in his first number the Bach Italian Concerto in which brilliance and clarity of execution were augmented by a song-like overtone.

The Beethoven Sonata was followed by the last of Chopin's three Sonatas, that in B minor, long since overshadowed by the earlier work in B flat minor which contains the Funeral March. Though magnificently rendered it seemed meretricious in comparison with Beethoven, and probably usage, which consigns it to a subordinate place among Chopin's works, is just. Its leading melody however, of lovely quality and the touch of the pianist in the passages where it recurred was tender and moving.

The pianist's final group embraced modern descriptive compositions of Spanish inspiration though written by Frenchmen. They included "Return of the Muletiers" by de Severnac; "Night in Granada" by Debussy and, most interesting of all, "Alborada del Gracioso" (The Clown's Serenade) by Ravel. All were done with captivating rhythmic appeal, and extraordinary wealth of tonal coloring; and the same applies to the extra numbers, mainly by Spanish composers, which followed.

THAT admirable organization the Tudor Singers, conducted by Dr. Healey Willan gave the third of its present series of concerts of old music at Malloney's Galleries recently. The interest of these events is not merely academic. The numbers are charming in themselves, and the chorus sings with beauty of tone and expression. After the Council of Trent ordered the reform of ecclesiastical music, the task was mainly entrusted to Palestrina at Rome, and Vittoria at Toledo. Examples from both were heard including the impressive "O Vos Omnes" by the Spaniard, and a rather unusual novelty, a secular work by Palestrina. William Byrd, known as "The English Palestrina" was also represented, and there were delightful madrigals by Dowland, Bennet, Morley and others. The "period" atmosphere of the occasion was augmented by old airs gracefully executed by Leo Smith on the Viol de Gamba, father of the violon-cello.



ECONOMY is a FORD word

IF THERE is one word in the dictionary which the Ford Motor Company might rightfully reserve to its own use, that word is ECONOMY.

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For 1938, two Ford cars are offered you. One is the De Luxe Ford, in 8 body types, with the 85-horsepower V-8 engine—still an economical car to own and operate. It has richer appointments, and all the best features that have ever been built into any Ford car. The closed sedans have longer bodies, with more room.

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same high standard of mechanical excellence—on the same 112-inch wheelbase. But it is lower priced.

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QUICK FACTS ON THE NEW FORDS

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EATON OPERATIC SOCIETY
T. J. CRAWFORD—MUS. BAC., F.R.C.O., DIRECTOR
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MARCH 18th and 19th—(Manor Club Mar. 16)
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AT THE THEATRE

BY B. K. SANDWELL



IN NOEL COWARD CYCLE. Estelle Winwood, left, and Muriel Kirkland, right, stars of "Tonight at 8.30," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of March 7.

"WHITEOAKS" the novel, which is the second and in many respects the most vital of the great "Jalna" series, itself the most important work of large-scale fiction yet written in Canada, is a detailed study of the internal relationships of a large family of Anglo-Indian military origin settled in Ontario, and showing in the youngest members an oddly intruding strain of aesthetic tendency, due to a second marriage with a governess. The whole intricate web of these relationships, with their bullying, their conspiracies, their jealousies, their revolts, their attractions and repulsions and the terrific pressure of the family solidarity against outsiders, is developed in the novel by means of a dozen different incidents which act as solvents and catalysts.

To make her play, Miss de la Roche, with a self-restraint as admirable as it is rare, has selected one single incident and kept to it rigidly—the making of her last will by Grandma Adeline Whiteoak, the only member of the family who still has important money. Her success in making this one incident do the required work, of exhibiting the characters of the whole Whiteoaks menage (albeit slightly reduced in numbers) in the liveliest colors, is evidence of an artistic skill of far greater range than most of her Canadian admirers were willing to credit her with. It looks as if Miss de la Roche has, like the *Finch* of her novel and play, the character—but Grandma Adeline used another word—to achieve whatever she determines to achieve. The present writer, having been among those who most ardently besought her to stick to the novel and let the theatre go, can only admit that she was right and he was wrong. "Whiteoaks" is a very fine play. It suffers from an ending that is more literary than theatrical, an ending that stays in the mind rather than impresses at the moment; but otherwise it has practically none of the vices of the novel-made-into-a-play.

The piece contains two parts calling for high emotional values and a third which at moments is not far behind them. The role of *Finch*, the eighteen-year-old hobbledoy whose

passionate faith in his music marks him out as the one member of the family who will not allow life to beat him down, is played to perfection by Stephen Haggard, who created it in the London production and kept it for two years. With vastly less space and incident than the novel afforded, Mr. Haggard builds up the precise figure that emerges from the novel, the baffled, puzzled, bullied but not cowardly youth whom every buffet drives back with renewed intensity to his own release, his music. It is one of the most difficult roles that the Royal Alexandra has seen for some time, and if anybody thinks that Mr. Haggard is just being Mr. Haggard he is greatly wrong.

THE great role of the Grandmother, played in London by Nancy Price, is filled on this side by Miss Ethel Barrymore, one of our most accomplished actresses, who brings all of her ripe experience and her profound artistic sincerity to what must be a most fascinating part. It is possible to maintain, and the present writer would maintain, that she makes that ferocious and malicious old lady a good deal too lovable; but there is nothing in the dialogue or stage directions to make her conception impossible, and within that conception her performance is a series of triumphs. Her delivery of the lines is a pleasure to listen to (the metallic tone which used to be a handicap is here an asset), and her movements have an incomparable grace and dignity. The fact remains, however, that even at a hundred and one the ancestress of the Whiteoaks was a selfish and ruthless tyrant, who loved nobody but herself, since her semblance of affection for *Finch* was

really nothing but a sense of power due to the faith that through him she could make her money go on doing what she wanted it to do, whereas any and all of the others would merely have frittered it away. There should be a sense of relief as well as of pathos at Adeline's death, but Miss Barrymore does not aim to produce one.

The character of *Rennie*, the horsey master of *Jalna*, is beautifully brought out in the play and has some very fine moments, and Mr. Robert Shayne was quite equal to them. One thinks of *Rennie* as slightly older, or at least slightly more worn by his responsibilities, not quite so close to *Piers*, but the stage directions allow Mr. Shayne's appearance. The other roles are well performed, and a word is possibly due to Peter Fernandez as the young imp *Wakefield*.

Mr. Haggard is credited with some share in the dramatization, and is also directing the present production. With his own role irretrievably serious, and with Miss Barrymore playing her part for its utmost in pathetic values, it is perhaps not surprising that the production tends to play down the comedy effects in favor of the serious ones. Nevertheless the true interest of the Whiteoaks family group, outside of *Finch*, is a high comedy interest, and we fancy that the prospects of this production in New York, (which we should suppose to be excellent) would be yet further improved, without any damage to the effect of Mr. Haggard's own part, by a lighter treatment of much of the action. Several highly amusing points in the dialogue missed fire on Monday, not through bad delivery, but because the general atmosphere did not prepare the audience for them.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ABOUT the only thing left for us to depend on these days is the characters and destinies of our movie-stars. Everywhere else things shift and change overnight. Austria is Austria one minute and Nazi Germany the next. Sometimes Mussolini is the villain and sometimes Hitler and at any moment either may step forward hoarse with passion to shout that he is the hero and everybody else is the villain. Europe is a bewildering technicolor of black shirts, brown shirts, green shirts, all interchangeable. Anthony Eden with his million fans loses his contract overnight and Lord Halifax gets his part, (Lord Halifax, who's he?) Is it Neville Chamberlain in the leading role, supported by Lady Astor? Or is it Lady Astor in a double part as week-end hostess and Foreign Secretary? Nobody knows. You might just as well turn to the comic section where at least the issues are clear-cut and the characters always true to themselves and their destinies. Or go to the movies where your confidence will never be surprised or your expectations betrayed. You can pin your faith to the comic strips or to the shadows on the screen, if you can't pin it to any other thing in this world.

THIS week's screen program is a beautiful demonstration of the confidence that exists between the movies and the public. "The Baroness and the Butler" calls for a smooth and polished male character with every virtue as butler and man; and it's William Powell. It calls for a proud beautiful yielding heroine with a foreign accent. And it's Annabella—*not* the Annabella that might have been but the Annabella we had every reason to expect, her hair in the obligatory Westmore Brothers sausage roll, hideous and contemporary. "In-

ternational Settlement" demands a beautiful lady-spy, sly-eyed and mysterious under a snake-charmer turban; and it's Dolores del Rio. "Gold Is Where You Find It" requires the romantic out-doors type of hero, mud to the top of his high boots and a flashing irresistible smile; and it's George Brent. "Bad Man of Brimstone" demands the jumbo-type of out-doors man, comic and homicidal, with a spill of greasy hair over his forehead; and it's Wallace Beery. "Love is a Headache" requires a slightly tarnished blonde with a good if grudging heart and two orphan children in tow. And it's Gladys George who adopted two orphans in her first picture ("Valiant is the Word for Carrie") and so committed herself to screen foster-parenthood till the end of time.

WHEN intelligent acquaintances ask me how I can bear to go to so many movies I can only answer in a dumb shamfaced way that I guess I just like the movies. Sometimes I suspect that I like going to the movies better than I do talking to my intelligent acquaintances and sometimes I comfort myself with the thought that it's just my escape-mechanism that happens to work better than theirs. Thus after reading in the street car a bewildering editorial which pointed out that the real villain of the piece, the man directly responsible for the deplorable sympathy between Mussolini and Chamberlain was President Roosevelt, it was wonderfully comforting to drop down among the logical simplicities of "Bad Man of Brimstone." And, to make things exactly right, there was Wallace Beery, muffled to the eyes in bandana and sombrero (but Wallace Beery no mistake, good old Wally!) roaring to the stage-coach driver, "Just hand down that Wells Fargo box!"

Somehow that Wells Fargo touch helped to confirm a growing and curious conviction that there is another better world than ours, a world independent of time, space and even Hollywood, in which lovers are endlessly united and reunited, villainy is perpetually punished or reclaimed and Wells Fargo boxes rattle back and forth across the prairies and bad lands for ever.



ANNA LESKAYA, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera who will be heard as guest artist with the Columbia Grand Opera Company during its week's engagement at Massey Hall, beginning Monday, March 7.

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MOZART—BRAHMS
ELIZABETHANS (arr. LEO SMITH)
March 5th, at 8.30 p.m.
Conservatory Concert Hall
Admission: \$1.00
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WEEK MATS. WED. & SAT.
Estelle WINWOOD
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Muriel KIRKLAND
in the London and New York success

NOEL COWARD'S to-night at 8.30

COMPLETE CYCLE OF 9 PLAYS—
3 Plays—Each Performance
Mon. Mar. 7 "Shadow Play"
Fri. Mar. 11 "Family Album"
Sat. Mar. 12 "Hands Across the Sea"
Tues. Mar. 8 "Still Life"
Wed. Mar. 9 "Fumed Oak"
Wed. Eve. Mar. 9 "We Were Dancing"
Thurs. Mar. 10 "Red Peppers"
Sat. Matinee "Wars and Means"
Mar. 12 "The Astonished Heart"
PRICES: Niche, 50c. \$1. \$1.50, \$2. \$2.50.
Wed. Mat. 50c to \$1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c-\$2.

It's always there and it's all about us and all we need to do to catch a glimpse of it is to pay in our two bits at the box office.

THEN there is technicolor. And in technicolor there are none of the compromises and the chromatic half-truths of the real world. Everything is bright, burning, positive. The sun shines, blindly, or it stops shining and everything is instantly green and purple—black, forecasting doom. In "Gold Is Where You Find It" the gold is eighteen carat gold without alloy. The wheat-fields are gold and so is the silt that washes down from the mining camp and the great flood climax at the end. Olivia de Havilland's gowns are pure bright blue or canary yellow with little bright bonnets exactly to match. The drinks at the San Francisco bar are cardinal red, parrotgreen, deep burning saffron, far too beautiful to touch.

And the picture rolls on and on with its tale of the California planters and their feud with the mining promoters, and you know that the right side will win and that the heroine and hero will part but remain faithful, that there will be a fine big catastrophe which will punish the bad and reward the good and everyone will be gloriously happy in the end. Altogether "Gold Is Where You Find It" is big, bright, unbelievable and perfectly faithful at every point to the public and to itself.

MASSEY HALL WEEK COMM. MARCH 7th

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GRAND OPERA
COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

Mon. Eve., BARBER OF SEVILLE; Tues. Eve., MME. BUTTERFLY;
Wed. Mat., LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR; Wed. Eve., FAUST; Thurs. Eve.,
RIGOLETTO; Fri. Eve., CARMEN; Sat. Mat., TRAVIATA; Sat. Eve.,
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EVEs. & SAT. MAT., 50c-75c-\$1.00-\$1.50—WED. MAT., 50c-75c-\$1.00

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Greatest Feminine
Dance-Mime
ANGNA ENTERS
THURS. EVE., MARCH 10
at 8:45 o'clock
Seats: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00
Auditorium Box Office—AD. 5444

You Saw the Picture—Now See the Play!
"PETTICOAT FEVER"
(FRIDAY, MARCH 4th)
and
"NIGHT MUST FALL"
(SATURDAY, MARCH 5th)
Imperial Players' Guild
MARGARET EATON HALL
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PERHAPS no other area of the world's surface has resisted so relentlessly the encroachments of the explorers as have the polar seas. The history of man's attempt to conquer the North Pole is largely a record of heroic failure. And one of the most tragic entries in this record is the story of the ill-fated "Jeannette". Sixty years ago the enterprising James Gordon Bennett, the American newspaper magnate, financed an expedition that sent a United States naval officer, George Washington De Long, into the Arctic to find the North Pole. But Mr. Bennett was less successful in this journalistic exploit than he was when he sent Stanley into Africa to find Dr. Livingstone. The "Jeannette" sank beneath the ice and of the three boat loads of survivors, only one, under the command of George Wallace Melville, the chief engineer, reached the Siberian coast with its human cargo alive. In "Hell on Ice" (Toronto, Dodd, Mead, \$2.75) Commander Edward Ellsberg has written the history of the "Jeannette" in a fashion that is straightforward and honest without minimizing the dramatic episodes of the narrative. He has used Melville to tell the story and thus it becomes a remarkably human account of suffering and heroism and ultimate tragedy. The author has not sought



SYDNEY RAYNER, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera who will be guest artist with the Columbia Opera Company at Massey Hall for the week beginning March 7.

to gloss over the quarrelling and hatred that grew among these men imprisoned in the ice, but the pettiness of their personal conflict, wholly understandable under the circumstances, intensifies rather than diminishes one's admiration and respect for these courageous and luckless voyagers.

MARGINAL NOTES

THE sixth Atlantic Monthly \$10,000 prize novel contest, which closed on February 1st, resulted in the submission of 875 manuscripts, which are now being read by the Atlantic editors. . . . Franz Werfel has this to say on the subject of his new novel, "Hearken Unto the Voice": "Ever since my youth, the hero of this book (Jeremiah) has occupied my thoughts, but it seems as if this day, with all its storming and suffering, had to come before I found courage to look him truly in the eye. Now I believe that I have delivered my soul of all that burned for utterance and was given me to say." . . . Pictorial jackets are the latest change in the marketing of Modern Library books and Modern Library Giants. The conservative appeal of the Modern Library is giving way to efforts to catch the eye of the reader with gay colors. The new Giants include "Jean Christophe", "The Basic Writings of Sigmund Freud", and "The Complete Poems and Tales of Edgar Allan Poe", with an introduction by Hervey Allen. Among the newly illustrated Modern Library titles are Walter D. Edmonds' "Rome Haul" and John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men".

Paul de Kruif's new book, "The Fight for Life", originally scheduled for March publication, has been indefinitely postponed due to its selection by the Book-of-the-Month Club for one of the late Spring months. "Fanny Kemble", the biography of an eminent Victorian, by Margaret Johnston, has also been postponed for the same reason. . . . Irving Stone, author of "Lust for Life" and "Dear Theo" has signed a contract with Houghton Mifflin, to do a biography of Jack London to be called "Giant in the West". . . . Paul Horgan's new novel, "Far From Cibola", which is being published this month, first appeared in "The American Caravan" of 1936. . . .

THERE are eighty-three correct ways of spelling Shakespeare, points out A. W. Dellquest in his book, "These Names of Ours", now published. It is the result of several years' study of the origin of surnames. . . . Homer Crox's new novel, "Sixteen Hands", is about a mule. . . . A. Houghton, Mifflin Fellowship's novel will be published late this Spring. The title is "Young Man With a Horn", a story about a jazz musician, "a life-long sucker for synecopation". The author is Dorothy Baker. . . . Eric Hatch the humorist, has a new book about a yacht trip, "The Captain Needs a Mate". . . . There will be a third volume this Spring in Rafael Sabatini's "Historical Nights Entertainment Series". Mr. Sabatini is now at work on a novel he calls "Swords of Islam", a story of Genoa in the sixteenth century. . . .

An Italian edition of "Gone With the Wind" is being published in Milan in one volume entitled "Vio Col Vento". The translator is Ada Salvatore, who has also translated work by Louis Bromfield, and George Kaufman. Her collaborator in Margaret Mitchell's book is Enrico Piccini. . . . Arrow Editions plans to publish "T. E. Lawrence, a Biography", compiled by Elizabeth W. Duval. This will be a bibliographical record of everything written by Lawrence under various names. It has the consent of Lawrence's brother and literary executor, A. W. Lawrence, according to the publishers, and will be definitive. . . . Georges Duhamel's "The Pasquier Chronicles" has been translated into English and will appear this month. . . .

A NEW EDITION is forthcoming of Emma Gelders Sterne's story of Chaucer and the strolling players under the original title of "Loud Sing Cuckoo". . . . In "I, William Shakespeare", Dr. Leslie Hotson, who is widely known for his achievements in literary historical research, continues his probings in this account of certain friends and associates of Shakespeare, tracing their identity and standing through the figure of Thomas Russell, executor of the poet's will. . . . Gertrude Atherton's next book will be called "Can Women Be Gentlemen?". . . . A new edition of "Roget's International Thesaurus" reminds us that, oddly enough, Roget was not a lexicographer, but an English doctor. He also invented a slide rule, wrote on phrenology and electricity and devised chess problems. The book which made his name famous was a "slide issue". . . .

April books: "These Bars of Flesh", by T. S. Stripling; "The Man From

Cook's", by Polan Banks; "Death on the Instant Plan", by Louis-Ferdinand Céline. And among non-fiction: "My America", by Louis Adamic; "The Politics", by Matthew Josephson; "From a Paris Garret", by Richard Le Gallienne; "Crossroads of the Zuyder Zee", by Hendrik de Leeuw. . . .

"TIME GATHERED" is the title of the autobiography of W. B. Maxwell, the distinguished English novelist, former chairman of the Society of Authors and of the Society of Bookmen and former member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature. Mr. Maxwell is probably best known for his novels, "And Mr. Wyke Bond", "Spinster of This Parish" and "The Emotional Journey". . . . H. R. Elkins, correspondent of the United Press and the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and Theon Wright of the New York office of the United Press, are the authors of a new book about China which will be published in April. The title is "China Fights For Her Life". Mr. Elkins has recently returned from six months in China and Japan where he covered the Sino-Japanese conflict. Mr. Wright handles the Far East cable material including Mr. Elkins' dispatches, for the United Press. The book will tell the story of what is really happening now in China against the background of the country since 1900. Mr. Elkins spent six years in China, from 1929 to 1935; he knows personally most of the military and political leaders of the country, and he has travelled widely in both China and Japan. . . .

Josephine Lawrence, author of "Bow Down to Wood and Stone", works all day in her office on the Newark (N.J.) Sunday Call. Of her writing habits, she says: "I live alone in a small apartment so I can write nights. People assume automatically that working all day and writing three hours every night must exhaust me—but I view with awe and alarm the women who work all day, dance or play bridge or night-club it for half the night and then climb mountains, ride and play tennis Sunday. I do none of those things. My only rule for exercise is never, never to ride when I can walk."

COMING EVENTS

UNIQUE as the Noel Coward plays themselves, "Tonight at 8.30," which Robert Henderson and Estelle Winwood will present at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week beginning Monday evening, March 7, is the association of three feminine stars, Estelle Winwood, Jessie Royce Landis and Muriel Kirkland, with Bramwell Fletcher as foil for all three. There have been numerous combinations of stars in the legitimate theatre through years but this is the first time that three actresses have been so presented. In writing the nine plays which go to make up the complete program of "Tonight at 8.30," Coward has brilliantly limned the gamut of human emotions. Since the contrasting emotions are mainly feminine as they are in real life, it was essential to have three actresses to interpret them.

WITH guest artists in the persons of Anna Leskaya, soprano, and Sydney Rayner, tenor, both of the Metropolitan Opera Company, engaged especially for the Toronto season, the Columbia Grand Opera Company of New York will present eight popular operas at Massey Hall beginning Monday evening, March 7th. Because of the enthusiastic manner in which the company was received on its two appearances in Montreal, the Canadian Artists' Bureau of Montreal, sponsors of the Canadian engagements, decided to bring the company to Toronto. Among the outstanding artists who will appear in the casts here are: Luisa Coronina, coloratura soprano, Louise Caselotti, contralto; Mario Palermo, tenor; and Alfredo Chigi, baritone.

The local engagement will open with "The Barber of Seville," followed by Madame Butterfly, Lucia di Lammermoor, Faust, Rigoletto, Carmen, La Traviata, and Il Trovatore.

ONE of the most promising branches of the Little Theatre Movement in Toronto is the Imperial Players' Guild. Starting three years ago, this ambitious group, composed of Imperial Oil Limited employees, have five successful public productions and over twenty "work shop" plays to their credit. On March 4th and 5th they will present "Petticoat Fever," by Mark Reed, a Canadian comedy, and "Night Must Fall," a tragedy by Emylin Williams. The plays will be directed respectively by Frank Idle and H. L. Huxtable, and will include in the cast several newcomers developed through the "Work Shop" productions.

CHILDREN who have been deprived of the opportunity of seeing some of the best children's theatre work in Toronto—and deprived because their parents are too rich—are at last to be allowed to attend a presentation of the Downtown Children's Theatre. The next production, "Further Adventures of Pinocchio," on Saturday, March 5, in Margaret Eaton Hall, will be given twice. The morning performance will be for adults and the heretofore deprived children who can afford to pay normal prices. The afternoon performance will be, as in the past, for the children whose parents cannot afford to pay regular admission prices. "Further Adventures of Pinocchio" is the Downtown Children's Theatre's fourth production of the season, and for each of the previous productions the number of children attending has exceeded seating capacity. It is for this reason that the management has had to discourage the sale of tickets to anyone except the youngsters selected by social work organizations. The new policy, announced by Mrs. Keith Crowther, director of University Settlement, with which the Theatre is affiliated, will not only enable many more children to enjoy the work of the players, but, it is hoped, will also assist in the financing.

CANADA'S CHARTERED BANKS VALUE YOUR GOODWILL

WHETHER you deal with a bank or whether you don't, some time soon—say the very next time you are passing the bank's door—why not drop in and get acquainted? You're sure of a welcome, because the bank manager wants to know you. So find out for yourself what kind of fellow he is. And before you leave, take a good look at his staff.

The head offices are manned and managed by just that sort of man! Every general manager in Canada started in the banking business as a junior in some small branch, and rose from the ranks.

This is your introduction to a series of chats in the course of which you will be surprised at how little of mystery and how much of service there is in the business of banking in Canada.

Canada's chartered banks want your goodwill.

It is only by goodwill that banks make a living—and bankers are your fellow-citizens, the same sort of people as you are.

Of course bankers have heard all the old, threadbare jokes about the banker's glass eye, his delight in humiliating worthy souls who ask for loans—even that grand old chestnut about lending the umbrella when the sun is shining and taking it back when it rains.

So if you think you have a new joke, drop in and spring it on your local bank manager—he'll appreciate it. And if it turns out he's heard it before, he'll still have his sense of humour handy enough to get a chuckle, should you chance to tell him that the banks are being held responsible for the latest storms, or for the loss of the hockey game, or for his own neglect to summon prosperity from just around the corner.

Which should prove to you that your banker is, after all, a very human person. He likes people. All bankers like people. And they want people to like them.

Banks want to be helpful. They realize that they succeed only as the people of the community succeed. Enlightened self-interest? Well yes—but not altogether.

Your local manager will tell you that banks are not stiff-necked; that they do not enjoy refusing loans.

They'd be foolish if they did, for goodwill is the whole core and pith and substance of successful banking.

Use your bank! Get to know the manager. If you know him already, he'd like to know you better.

Talk things over with him. Consult him. He'll be glad to advise you on anything within the scope of his banking knowledge and authority.

He is a part of his community. More than that, he is a good citizen, because he is anxious to be helpful to his fellow-citizens in every permissible way.

You have all sorts of interests in common. Because of the town taxes you both pay, you are really business partners in the community.

Then why shouldn't you know each other, understand each other, better?

He knows that his success as a bank manager depends first upon making himself useful to people, and then upon his ability to get along with them. His whole future is wrapped up largely in those two things—and well he knows it!

A bank is in business to sell banking service where such service is needed, and where it will do the community most good. So the banker of popular jest, the cold-eyed being who can only say "No", is a man of fiction only.

As we've said before, banks want and need your goodwill. No bank can get along without it. Telling the facts is probably the best method of winning it.

Intelligent people like plain talk. So in the talks to follow we shall be frank in giving you the facts about banks, bank ownership, bank operations, cash, currency, loans and interest. We would like you to read them all.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

Life Preservers in your Home

Home should be the safest place on earth for you and your family. Yet each year, on the average, home accidents result in the death of more than 31,000 persons on this continent and injuries to about 5,000,000 others.

Of course, nobody intends to leave deathtraps lying around his home, but there is hardly a house in the land that doesn't contain one or more potentially dangerous instruments such as a decrepit ladder, pails left on the cellar stairs, or matches within the reach of young children. The Metropolitan's free booklet "How Safe is Home?" will help you to recognize hazardous conditions and to make your home safer.



Have you a cabinet for poisons and medicines out of reach of the children—preferably locked? Bottles containing poison should be clearly marked.



Have you a fire screen to protect small children from burns and your home from flying sparks? Common among the many causes of fires are unclean or defective chimneys, badly worn electric cords, and oily rags not kept in metal containers.



Have you a handrail on your cellar stairs and a light illuminating them? All stairways should be well lighted to prevent falls. A rubber mat in the bathtub, small rugs securely anchored and well-constructed railings on balconies and porches reduce the danger of falls.

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

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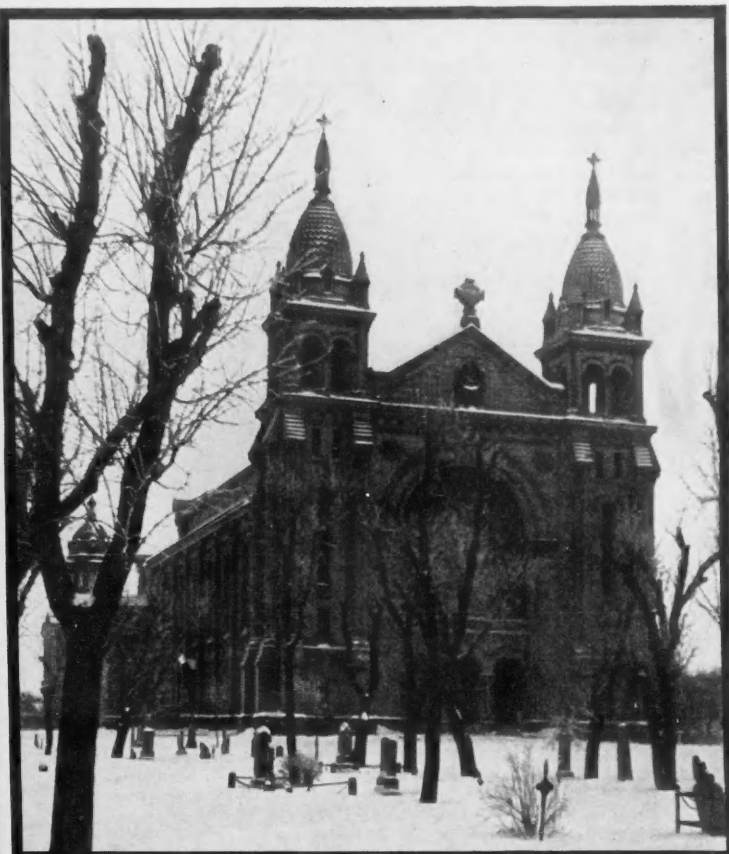
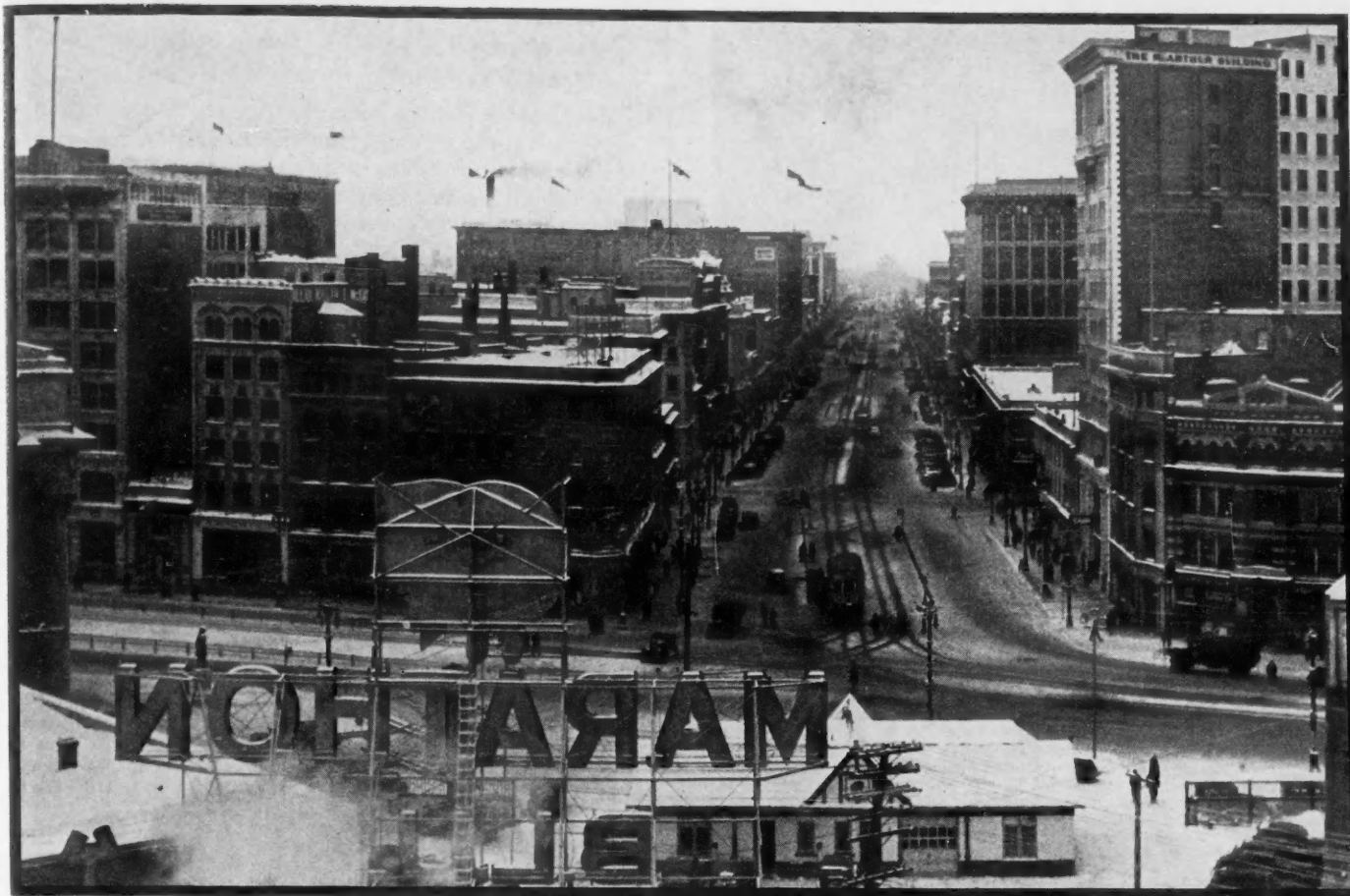
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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 5, 1938

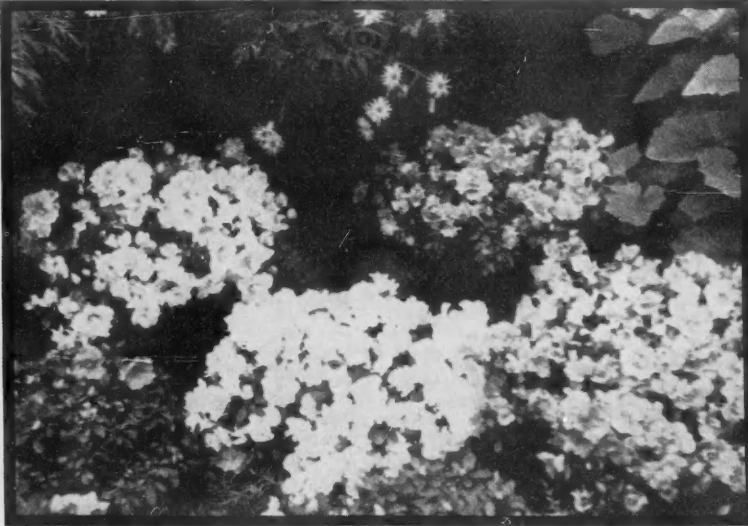
THE WINNIPEG SCENE IN MID-WINTER



FROM WINTER BLASTS TO TROPICAL WARMTH IN MANITOBA

During "Jay's" recent tour of Western Canada he spent a few days in Winnipeg. The extreme cold dulled a little the edge of his photographic enthusiasm; this cold was never so keenly felt as when he went to the top floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building to take a long-shot view of Portage Avenue (top left) and when later that same morning crossed the Red River to photograph St. Boniface Cathedral (top right). In the Tuxedo residential district (centre right) real evidences of a Western snowfall were found, and the view of the Assiniboine Park Conservatory (centre left) is eloquent of the clear invigorating below-zero air of the Western Plains. It was inside this building that the sudden change from winter blasts to tropical warmth was experienced. This conservatory, one of the best in the country, and the

only conservatory and palm house of such importance in Western Canada, contains a rare collection of floral displays, plant life and botanical specimens (lower centre left, lower left and centre) and when the 'mums are in full bloom it is not unusual for twenty-five hundred people a day to visit the show on week-ends. The 'mum season however holds no particular brief for popularity, for throughout the entire year the conservatory provides an outstanding attraction for Winnipeggers and visitors from all parts of the world. The conservatory was built by an eastern firm, and the first unit was erected in 1914. Two wings were added a few years later, to take care of a larger variety of potted plants and botanical specimens. Two propagating houses, completed in 1935, rounded out the original comprehensive scheme.





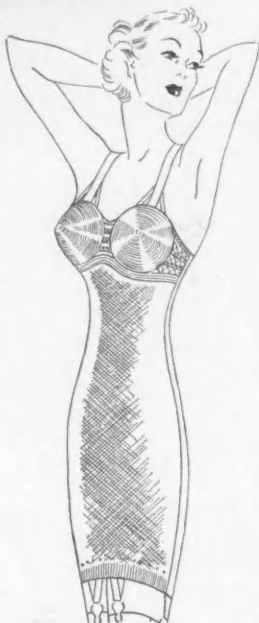
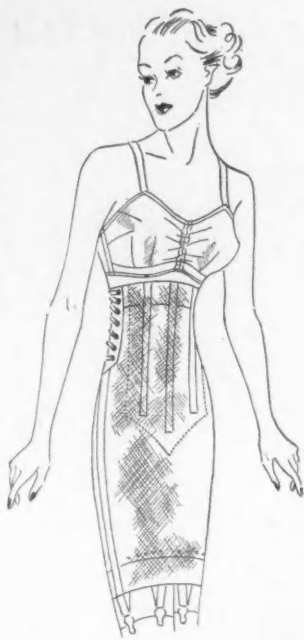
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Flowing silently along out beyond the boardwalk, the Gulf Stream—just up from the tropics—joins us in warm welcome to our guests from Canada! The golf is excellent here now on the summer-grass greens. We're sunning ourselves on sun-warmed decks. Come down for a little while. You'll have a good time. And the food—tres délicieux. Rates from \$5 European—with meals \$8.



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MR. AND MRS. J. E. F. SEAGRAM, of Waterloo, Ontario, photographed during their recent stay at the Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

"CAW-CAW" is mistaken for the call of the Crows. They spend the greater part of their lives trying to say this but never quite manage it. Some of them think they do, but others deceive them. It is probably known among the older ones that there never yet was a Crow who could master the "c" sound. It is more like "Aw-aw", or perhaps "Awr-awr", an imitation of the first man who approached a tree with a saw. The other morning I watched two lofty Crows rehearsing by themselves. They were on the same branch. "Look here", said one, "I flatter myself I have got it at last, pay particular attention to the 'c' sound, 'Aw-aw'". "Can't say I catch it", said the other, "you should bring it out more like this, 'Awr-awr'". Then the first crow hopped nearer the other and, rising on his tiptoes, exclaimed, "By no means—observe," and then croaked "Aw-aw" triumphantly down the other's throat. We know it is still too early for Crows. You may feel anytime is too early. But the air will soon be alive with the cawing busybodies. We wish we had written the above description of their call, but as all discerning readers will recognize, that paragraph bears the work of a master hand. We have dared to substitute the word Crow for the "Rook" of the original. Otherwise it is taken direct from the first article J. M. Barrie had accepted when, at twenty-five, he came unknown to London, and it appeared in Frederick Greenwood's *St. James's Gazette*.

A group of these enchanting early "bits and pieces", with commentaries of recent date attached to each, was privately printed a few years ago for some of Barrie's friends. They are now published in book form under the title "The Greenwood Hat".

No one who ever loved anything Barrie wrote should miss it. People who think Barrie a little over-whimsical, just a little saccharine—bless their blarsted buttons—should especially seek it out.

We can give you only one other illustration of the sort of thing you are missing in passing by.

Barrie met W. E. Henley first in Edinburgh, playing a lively game with his little daughter whose attempt to call Barrie Friend resulted in the delicious name Wendy for one of his characters later on.

The lovely child, of whom there is a painting by Charles Furze, this article concludes, "died when she was about five; one might call it a sudden idea that came to her in the middle of her romping."

Surely that is sentiment entirely free of sentimentality.

SPEAKING of Rooks or Crows reminds us of that story of Margot Asquith's about her visit to Tennyson. The Laureate was very keen on reading from his own works to appreciative listeners. After luncheon he gave Mrs. Asquith a bit of "Maud", sonorously declaiming—

"Birds in the high Hall-garden
When twilight was falling,
Maud, Maud, Maud, Maud,
Were crying and calling—"

"What kind of birds were those?" he paused and asked Margot sharply. Margot was stumped for a moment, then picking a romantic bird, said doubtfully "Nightingales?"

"Rooks, fool," said the Laureate in disgust. Try it yourself—it was Crows right enough.

AT LAST we are to have Gilbert and Sullivan on the screen, filmed at Pinewood in England.

The traditional reluctance of the D'Oyly Carte estate has been finally broken down by Mr. Geoffrey Toye, himself a Savoyard Conductor of many years standing. He has obtained the rights to film a possible ten operas, depending on the success of the initial production.

The Orchestral players are to be chosen from the best Symphony orchestras in England, the chorus work for recording sung by the existing Gilbert & Sullivan stage choruses. No single line of dialogue that is not Gilbert's will be included, nor any

important musical number omitted. Victor Schertzinger who directed Grace Moore's "One Night of Love" and composed the music for that enchanting early picture of Jeanette MacDonald's with Maurice Chevalier, "The Love Parade" will direct. He is a confirmed Gilbert and Sullivan fan who has made the operas his hobby for years.

Deanna Durbin and Lawrence Tibbett have been approached for Star parts but neither is free to begin work in England at the moment. Irene Dunne is suggested as a possibility. Individual members of the existing Gilbert and Sullivan companies may be used if their screen tests are satisfactory.

"The Yeoman of the Guard" and "The Mikado" are the two first scripts ready. Since the operas depend for their success as screen hits on their popularity in America, Mr. Toye would rather do "The Mikado", which Americans know backwards. "The Yeoman" is almost strange to them, and pretty English anyhow. But tact suggests there has seldom been a worse period in history to screen a farce about Japan. Better stick to the story of the Elizabethan gentleman who was imprisoned in the Tower for witchcraft and escaped death by a masked marriage to a travelling gypsy, Mr. Toye.

Anyhow, in Technicolor, and with the help of Leopold Stokowski who managed to record his orchestral music over a series of multiple microphones so successfully in "100 Men and a Girl"—the Savoy Operas are coming to town at last. Production begins on June the first.

ITEMS from our "Life's Growing Interests Department". Abercrombie & Fitch, Sporting Equipment, New York, now feature an Electric Worm Digger for Anglers. "It plugs in on any regular socket."

Our meadow has long been well equipped with regular sockets just going to waste. If your garden is a bit behind in this way, drop round of a summer night and enjoy a little scientific worm digging with us. But mind it's the dark of the moon, and wear your rubbers—rubbers are excellent insulators against stray electricity. Bring your own empty tomato can.

The family inventor, trained by Heath Robinson of England, and greatly encouraged by Abercrombie & Fitch, is now hard at work on a pocket set of sound wiring equipment for gardens. Used in connection with miniature phonographic records this may actually revolutionize worm hunting. Soft music with heavy rain effects coming through will first pacify and then lure the worms to come up for a drink. The rest should be easy.

Mary Chess of New York, whose bath toiletries have found much favor with smart women, now presents a flower perfumed lacquer for bureau drawers and cupboards. It is decidedly expensive, but we understand a little goes a long way and the odor lasts 18 months. Meeting an eighteen month old wave of Gardenia when hunting a scarf at the back of little used bureau drawer should be quite an experience.

An electrified Cocktail table niched for special glasses and bottles, will probably do more than the 18th Amendment to encourage steady drinking. And if you remember, that did not do so badly. Every time you put down your empty glass on the table a neon light flashes on. Never ask us how the table recognizes an empty glass from a full one. Possibly it is because you put it down. We don't know, but then we are not here to explain these things, just to mention them with awe and admiration.

SINCE the average Canadian History seems to go out of its way to make the annals of our native land dull reading—or have we a distorted view of our school days?—parents might well welcome a little book called "Rhymes of the French Regime", by Arthur S. Bourinot, (Nelson, Toronto, \$1.00).

It is an unpretentious little volume

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When you have "acid indigestion" the longer you let it go the worse it gets. That's why, for quick relief, many doctors advise you to alkalize the instant trouble starts, with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

The only way to do this is carry your alkalizer with you. That's what thousands do now that genuine Phillips' comes in tiny, peppermint flavored tablets—in a flat tin for pocket or purse.

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Take 2 Phillips' tablets—equal in "alkalizing" effect to 2 teaspoonfuls of liquid Phillips' from the bottle. At once you feel "gas", nausea, "overcrowding" from hyper-acidity begin to ease. "Acid headaches", "acid breath", over-acid stomach are corrected at

the source. This is the quick way to ease your own distress—avoid offense to others.

Try this method accepted by doctors generally—especially if you now are using less natural remedies. You'll think this way is marvelous.

Be sure to ask for Phillips'—thus you get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia—either in tablet or liquid form—known throughout the world for its fast action.

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and achieves admirably what it sets out to do, which is to put some of the more lyrical tales of French Canada into simple verses for children. Marguerite de Roberval, Madeleine de Vercheres, the Coureur de Bois, Jacques Cartier and La Salle—the music of the names is enchanting enough. Mr. Bourinot has not tried to do much more than sketch their stories to the metre of unsophisticated nursery rhyme verse, but they swing along briskly. Children will love them and probably remember considerably more about Bigot because to the tune of "Taffy was a

Welshman" in Mother Goose, they learn here that

"Bigot was a Scoundrel
Bigot was a thief,
Bigot came to Canada,
Bigot came to grief."

La Salle will take them a little further—down the Mississippi to the rhythm of his canoe's paddles. "La Salle who found his river that lured him all his lifetime, The mystic, fateful river with the whisper in its name." Thanks Mr. Bourinot—Success to your rhymes,

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AMONG THE AMATEURS

BY NANCY PYPER



MISS SUZANNE LAWRIE who appears in the Imperial Players Guild presentation of "Night Must Fall", at Margaret Eaton Hall, Toronto, on March 4 and 5.

NINE plays were entered in the first "Secondary School Drama Festival," at the Harbord Collegiate Auditorium, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The competition was for a shield presented by Maynard Robinson and the adjudicator was Edgar Stone. As a first festival it was a complete success. The plays were excellently chosen, direction and acting reached a high level, and the program was carried through quickly and smoothly. The results justified the words of Mr. Maynard Robinson, donor of the trophy, who, in a delightful speech, spoke of his happiness in feeling that "drama in the schools was, or would soon be, on a par with athletics."

"All Things Are Possible," presented by the Humber College Institute and directed by Grace Irwin, was the first offering. This was an extremely difficult play, done with extraordinary simplicity, delicacy and honesty. Here student amateurs, as early Christians in Rome, had to create immediately an atmosphere of quiet religious fervor. They did it beautifully. The performance was notable for the work of Elizabeth Stone, who, as the young wife of an unbeliever, played throughout with an exquisite and unwavering certainty that carried her through spiritual darkness and fear to the light of faith and courage. The change from love and pride, to doubt and dismay that was speechless when her husband revealed himself an enemy, seemed to this reviewer almost flawless and the scene would have been perfect had Sanford Moore, as the husband, brought her quality into relief by the contrast of brutal strength.

Harbord Collegiate presented "The Second—best Bed," directed by Cyril Roberts. Here, by comparison, the atmosphere was lacking, chiefly because the players were too conscious of the audience. This was especially noticeable in the case of Martia Hall, as Anne Shakespeare, and Frank Giardina, as Sir Francis Bacon, who addressed a great part of their remarks to the auditorium. Henry Brown, as the gardener, was free from this fault, and he, with delightfully shrewd comedy, served to hold the cast together when he was on the stage.

Atmosphere—an essential quality that depends on feeling and sincerity—was the distinguishing characteristic of Tchekov's "The Anniversary," presented by the High School of Commerce, and directed by Herman Voaden. In make-up, set, costume, movement tempo and apparent naïveté the production was essentially

cellently done by the Bloor Collegiate Institute, under the direction of J. W. Morris. As "Buddy," Garthe Legge was superlatively good from his first step on the stage to the final curtain. This reviewer watched him intently to see if his portrayal of a boy in all the varying emotions that preceded his first "dress" dance could possibly carry through on the level at which it had begun. It did, without, as far as could be seen, a single deviation from the truth of absolute "lifelikeness." He was "Buddy"—his sister's brother, his mother's son, his friend's pal and his sweetheart's "reject"—in every mood. The other members of the cast were good, but they faced the hopeless handicap of comparison with one who, while he never made an effort to "steal the show," dominated it by the excellence of a superb performance.

"Widdershins," a witch-hunting play, presented by the Northern Vocational School and directed by W. S. Milne, was more pretentious than its predecessors in color, costume and size of cast, but was lacking in characterization. In the production more attention had been paid to grouping—the actions and reactions of the players had been carefully arranged, and learned, but did not seem to come from inward feeling—and the result was loss of interest as the play proceeded. Notable examples of this lack of conviction, a lack that robbed the drama of its vital force, were William Gausby, as the witch-hunter, and Dorothea Logan, as the witch's sister. Here there should have been an overwhelming force of bigotry, sufficient to sway the crowd, matched with an equally strong passion of resistance and protection, sufficient to cow it, and when these qualities were missing the reaction of the people appeared to be planned instead of compelled.

Russian and the direction was marked by a daringly but delightfully naked simplicity. The players were all excellent; each one had created a definite character and all merged in a complete and satisfying whole. David Holmes' work was outstanding—almost amazing—for faithfulness and continuity of characterization.

"MICHAEL," presented by the Eastern High School of Commerce and directed by G. B. Woods, opened the program on Friday evening. The performance was thoughtful and generally good but there was neither sufficient differentiation between the spiritual character of Michael, a fallen angel, and the human beings who surrounded him, nor between the Russian nobleman and the peasants with whom he had to deal. Frank Showler, as "Michael," was excellent in appearance, movement and dignity, but this is a part that requires a special beauty of voice, and not enough attention had been paid to his diction. As the "Nobleman," whose characteristic was brutal arrogance, Edwin Nokes was neither sufficiently brutal nor aristocratic and so lost the necessary effect of contrast with the humbler people in the play.

"Buddy Buys an Orchid," one of those extremely light comedies that are extremely difficult to do, was ex-

ON SATURDAY evening, the Western Technical Commercial School opened the program with "The Bishop's Candlesticks," directed by Stewart A. Anderson. This was a production marked by earnestness, artistic integrity and an extremely effective simplicity. The acting was very good, but in this play, more perhaps than in any other, the effect of youth was marked. Arthur Earle, as the "Bishop," portrayed admirably his gentle faith and human kindness, and revealed a quality that would make him excellent in other parts, but he was just too young for this one. Ruth Appleton, as the bishop's sister, was convincing both in her protective love and in her fear for him, and Gordon Douglas, as the convict, played with a strength that developed and grew till the end.

"The Dear Little Shamrock," played by the Central Technical School orchestra—and beautifully played, too—led us delightfully right into a sunny Irish kitchen. This was the extremely simple but extremely effective set for Yeats' "The Pot of Broth," directed by J. E. Dean. The gay little comedy was gaily played by Bill Ostrom, as the "Tramp," J. Harris Turner, as "John Connelly," and Barbara Bateman, as the wife "Sibby". The accents, for Canadians, were an admirable imitation of the

LONDON SOCIETY

BY MARY GOLDIE

WINTER has descended upon us in all its English glory these past few days. London streets have been covered with snow which does not, however, remain long in its natural state. In the country the roads are blocked by real drifts and the bad weather is causing not only discomfort but inconvenience. The other day when the air was filled with truly large snowflakes, I prepared myself to go out. An English friend with whom I was at the time was greatly surprised that I should venture out while it was snowing like that and suggested that we should wait until it had stopped. Naturally enough, visions of blizzard days in Canada rose before me and the thought flashed through my mind that we would indeed be house-bound at home if we "waited until it was over".

The marriage took place the other day at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, of Mr. Hilary Glyn, youngest son of the late Mr. Maurice Glyn, of Albury Hall, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, and the Hon. Mrs. Maurice Glyn of 23 Albert Hall Mansions and Miss Caroline Bull, youngest daughter of Mr. William Perkins Bull, K.C., of Lorne Hall, Rosedale, Toronto and 2 Eaton Place, London, England. Mr. Perkins Bull being absent in Canada, the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Bartle Bull, M.P.

up to London to stay until they leave for Canada. Captain Simonds is visiting different parts of the country in connection with Army work.

Mrs. Simonds' youngest sister, Miss Ruth Taylor of Winnipeg, is studying dramatic art in London and is now taking part in the Ballet of "Faust" which is being given for the coming two weeks in Albert Hall.

Miss Charlotte Counsell of Winnipeg, who spent some time in England nursing has now gone to Rio de Janeiro where she will remain for three years.

Miss Audrey Henderson of Hamilton, Ontario, who has been in England for some time and has taken part in several theatrical productions, is now with a company touring the provinces. Her sister, Daphney, has come here to study sculpture at the Polytechnic.

Miss Marian McMahon, daughter of Mrs. T. M. McMahon of London, Ontario, is now in London, England and is studying at the London School of Economics and Miss Mary Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kenny of Sarnia is also here studying economics.

Mr. Stanley Long, of the Royal Trust Company (Montreal, Canada) St. James's Square, has accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the Canada Club. This club was founded in London in 1810 when the population of what was known as Canada was under 500,000. Among its earliest members was Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The club is the centre of Canadian and Anglo-Canadian life in the United Kingdom. It is the most ancient Canadian institution in London except the Hudson's Bay Company.

IN A previous letter I mentioned that Captain and Mrs. Guy Simonds had returned to Canada. I met Mr. Simonds at tea yesterday and she told me that at the last minute before they were due to sail they had received word which changed their plans and they are now to remain in England until April. They have been living in Salisbury but Mrs. Simonds has now come




JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS, one of the three feminine stars of the Noel Coward cycle of plays, "Tonight at 8.30," which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of March 7.

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real thing, and if some of the poetic quality was missing, it is to be remembered that poetry in a strange dialect is an elusive thing. Miss Bateman, with a convincingly Celtic twinkle in her eye and her voice, had the right quality of light-heartedness; Mr. Turner, who showed how an almost wordless part can be made vocal by good acting, was also adequately Irish, as was Mr. Ostrom, though the latter spoiled an otherwise good performance a little, by trying to convince the audience instead of the woman.


"The Grand Cham's Diamond," presented by the Danforth Technical School and directed by Miss A. Paul, was another dialect play, and here again the accent—cockney—was extremely well caught and, with a few lapses, held. Here, too, was the atmosphere that comes with sincerity and understanding. Eleanor Jillard played Mrs. Perkins with the right note of inoffensiveness at the beginning and the properly strong assertion of her individuality when there was the chance of a fortune to be gained by determination. Julian Ritchie, who was excellent as the quiet, peace-loving, conscientious father in a suburban home; Virginia Davis was excellent in the character of "Polly" in all her moods, and Jack Balderston was convincingly English, both as a lover and as a "secret service man." Murray Hourston, as the "Stranger," was just a little lacking in the color necessary for contrast.

This was the last production in the festival, at the conclusion of which Mr. Stone gave an extremely interesting review of all the performances, awarding the trophy to the Northern Vocational School, for its presentation of "Widdershins."

Announcement

ENGAGEMENTS

An engagement of interest to Toronto and Woodstock is that of Margaret Elizabeth Squier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mortimer Squier, of Lindsay, and Alexander Robert Meyers, son of Mrs. J. S. Meyers and the late Mr. J. S. Meyers, of Lindsay. The marriage to take place on the twelfth of March.



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THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

EACH spring various lively colors—we like to call them cocktail colors because like their namesakes they are at their best when used with discretion—appear on the scene to lend sprightliness to tailors and other costumes in dark tones. Nasturtium is fashion's pet this spring. With slate and navy blue, with brown, with black, this lively new version of luggage tan adds color stimulus. Bag, blouse, hat, a sprig of nasturtium in the buttonhole—at least two accessories are matched in the accent shade. Nail polish in nasturtium carries effective color detailing to the fingertips. From Palm Beach comes news of nasturtium worn for contrast with soft blue. Slacks of soft blue silk or linen are frequently seen with matching shirt top or coat. But the most arresting use of color contrast, was in a blue slacks outfit with contrasting short jacket of nasturtium and a nasturtium belt and huaraches. This was worn with toes and matching finger-nails polished in the same nasturtium shade.

JUST as modern make-up demands face powder and other cosmetics that match the individual tone of the skin, so now, it is possible to have a shampoo treatment that is personalized to a woman's own type—to her own hair color. Clairol's newest product like its next-of-kin, Progressive and Instant Clairol which we mentioned a week or so ago, is a three-in-one beautifier but instead of changing the basic color of the hair it delicately accents and intensifies the natural shade without changing it. It is called an "Accent Shampoo", and is used to emphasize the natural color of the hair, just as face powder is chosen in a tone to match and bring out the natural color of the skin. This new preparation has a triple action in that it shampoos, reconditions and accents the natural color all at the same time, and is used like any other shampoo except that after being applied the lather is left on the hair for a few minutes before being rinsed out. As easy as that. Besides colors to bring out the highlights in all shades of



MRS. W. J. PATTERSON. A recent study of the wife of the Premier of Saskatchewan. —Photograph by Rossie.

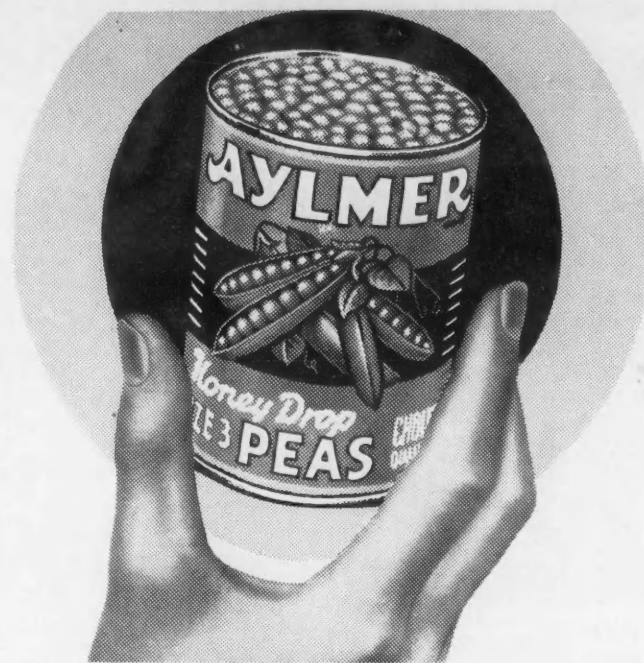
hair from silver blonde to dark brown, there is one called Starlight to accent, whiten and bring out highlights in gray or white hair. Another called Dawn is used for the purpose of bringing out the blue lights latent in ebony black hair.

SOMEONE once remarked "Beauty isn't a gift, it's a habit". If this is so, it is a habit composed of equal parts of persistence and the constant use of correct preparations that is as routine and taken for granted as the use of the tooth brush. Dryness is the first enemy of a youthful skin and chief ally of old age and wrinkles—or so we have been told and so far as we know it has not been proved otherwise. A properly lubricated skin has a head-start on many of the skin troubles that come to plague and pursue every woman once she comes within hailing distance of the Thirties. Perhaps that is why Germaine Monteil is extravagantly proud of her Beauty Balm, a combined powder base and beauty treatment, which she tells us actually contains the same substance that enables flowers and plants to draw moisture from the air though they grow in the desert miles from water. When a few drops are patted on the entire face and throat it disappears immediately leaving the skin divinely refreshed and with a smooth patina that's nothing short of magnolia-like. And for sports, when so many girls dispense with all make-up but a dash of lipstick, it gives the skin a finished appearance that makes rouge and powder superfluous. And all the time, with make-up or without, it's a perpetual beauty treatment.

RUMORS are a-foot that we are due for another change in hair styles. What form it will take remains a mystery but those who set the new styles have a far-off, speculative expression that seems to say, "It's about time we had a change." One of the newest ways of introducing variety into the hair-do is an arrangement of separate strands of hair with loosely curled ends. These are swept up from the nape of the neck and criss-crossed under and above each other. Little short sculptured curls spring up lightly from the brow in front and the whole thing looks as if whoever is responsible for it had been spending his afternoons at the museum in the section of Greek statuary. The idea has its merits because while original it is not freakish.



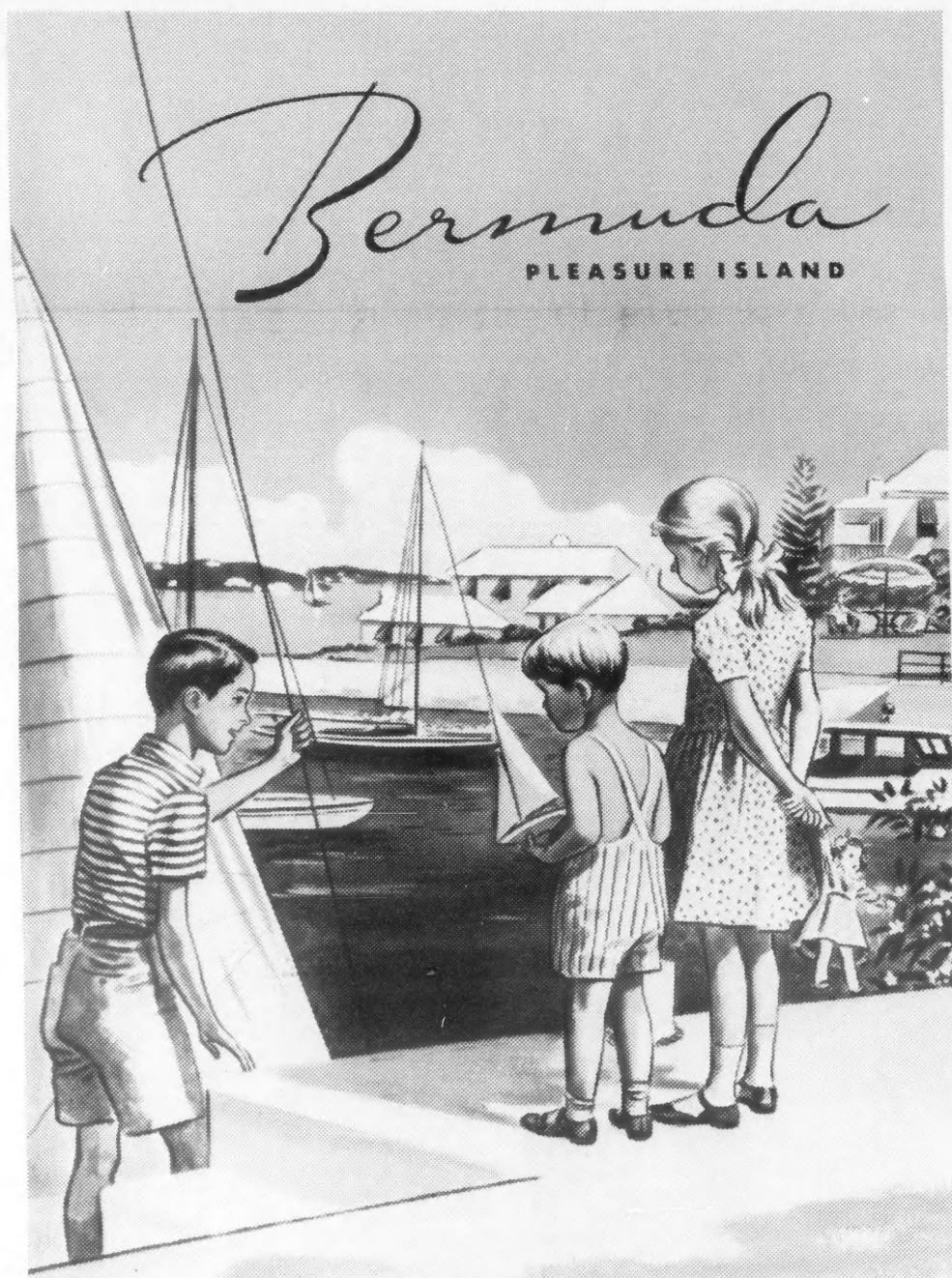
MRS. H. C. WALKER, of Toronto, who attended Their Excellencies' Drawing Room held in Ottawa recently. —Photograph by Violet Keene.



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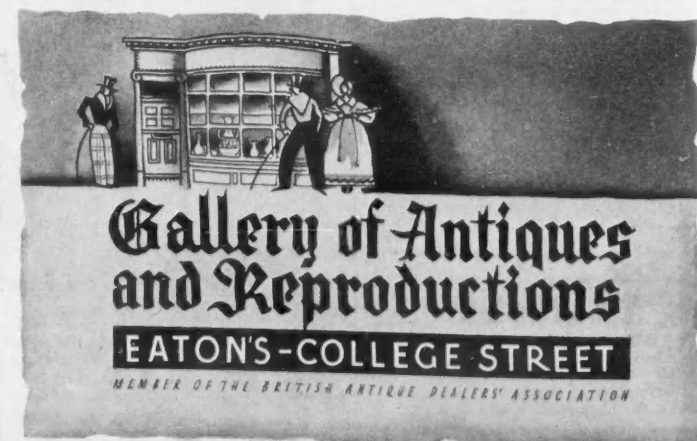
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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

SOMEONE asked me something about Mrs. Beeton the other day, and though I artfully concealed my ignorance at the time by pointing out an old lady about to be run over by her choice of (a) a taxi (b) a coal truck (c) the car my companion was at that moment driving, I determined to repair this flaw in my education at once.

Imagine my discouragement when I found Mrs. Beeton, Queen of Home Advisors, author of "The Complete Book of Household Management" did not rate a single line in that standby of the ignorant the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. When I learned that she was also ignored completely by the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and my dear old *Century Cyclopaedia of Names*, I put back my ears and went after Mrs. Beeton like a bloodhound.

To save you the trouble I took, and because your interest in cooking is so deep you are reading this column and deserve higher education, here's what I found about Mrs. Beeton.

She was an Epsom girl whose maiden name was Isabella Mayson. She probably left her culinary experiments at least once every year to watch the Derby, for her stepfather was Henry Dorling, a famous character in the racing world of England.

Isabella married an Editor and Publisher, for which I personally honor her courage and acumen, his name being Samuel Orchard Beeton. Though she is described in her husband's preface to her posthumous "Beeton's Book of Needlework" as "one whose life was devoted to the inculcation of the practical duties of woman's life," Isabella the authoress was no grim old Knowall in the unbecoming clothes of 1850. She was gay, and charming, and fashionable, dying much beloved and mourned at the miserably early age of twenty-nine. There is a portrait of her in the *National Gallery*.

Mr. Beeton, it is interesting to observe, subsequently covered the ground Isabella left uncharted. He published his own books on Keeping Poultry and Domestic Animals, Garden Management and Rural Information, and finally a *Dictionary of Universal Information*, all of which sold well but never equalled, I believe, the 176 editions of his wife's *Household Management*.

Now you know all I know about the authoress of the most famous of all Cookbooks, so let's get on to a little modern food.

Because I came across a grand assortment of imported individual onion-soup pots from France and England in one of the big stores the other day, we shall begin with a recipe for onion soup. One that is so simple you will be staggered to find your food-faddy friends begging for its recipe with tears in their eyes.

ONION SOUP

Chop two large white onions and season them well with salt, black and red pepper and a little sugar. Heat one tablespoon of olive oil and two tablespoons of butter together and cook the onions in it until they are transparent and a light brown. To this add one tin of canned consommé of any good variety, one tin of water, and one teaspoonful of Bovril, or an Oxo cube.

Pour this, into individual casseroles, being sure there is onion at the bottom of each, put a crusty slice of French bread on top, well sprinkled with grated cheese, preferably Parmesan, put the covers on the pots and set them in a fairly hot oven for 15 minutes, then serve as is.

On the day that you discover the enormity of last month's meat bill you might care to do as I do and economize with a meat loaf. Properly made this will call down the family's blessing on your head. No

one will even suspect panic led you to it.

First of all buy good minced beef, not just the "hamburger" piled high on the butcher's platter. Most careful souls buy a hand of round steak and have the butcher mince it before their eyes. I have no quarrel with this, though I think to ask for the trimmings from the grand porterhouse roasts he cuts so exquisitely for others, results in a better brew. He will charge you less too. But may-be you consider shopping like that a waste of personality. It's all in the point of view. Some people think you can hoard personality. I doubt it.

MEAT LOAF I.

2 lbs. minced beef
1 cup cracker or fine bread crumbs
1/2 cup milk
1 egg, beaten
1 onion minced
2 teaspoons chopped parsley
1 teaspoon summer savory
salt and pepper
1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce.

Mix all thoroughly and form into loaf. Sprinkle the outside with flour and put it into a well greased bread or loaf cake tin and dot with suet or bacon dripping. Cook in a hot oven to brown the top quickly, then more slowly for 1 1/2 hours. It will slice almost equally well hot or cold, and is excellent served with a tin of unthinned tomato soup heated and poured over it.

MEAT LOAF II.

1 lb. minced beef
1 lb. minced veal
1/2 lb. minced fresh pork off the butt
1/2 lb. sausage meat
1 egg
1 cup bread crumbs
1 can tomato soup
or
1/2 bottle Tomato Catsup
salt and pepper.

Mix all these thoroughly, put strips of bacon in the bottom of the loaf cake pan, form the mixture into a loaf, sprinkle the top with flour and bake it in a medium slow oven until the top is brown. It takes about two hours. Any sweet pickle is very good with this, particularly the kind of chopped up what-have-you, called variously chow chow, tomato butter or "home style" pickles.

If you want a freshly made sauce this is good with it.

MUSHROOM SAUCE

Peel, chop and fry mushrooms in bacon fat. When they are tender and brown sprinkle them with salt and pepper and flour out of a flour shaker. Slowly add 1 cupful of rich milk and a little cream—about a quarter of a cup will do it. Cook a few minutes more and then add two or three tablespoons of wine. Sherry is best but a red wine is good too. Don't let it boil after the wine goes in. Serve it in a gravy boat to be poured over the slices of meat loaf.

Since we have gone very practical, we will finish up with a pudding that I want no elevating of the proud nose about, though its base is—oh horrors—sago. It's delicious enough for a good party sweet and if you don't tell 'em no one need know its antecedents.

LEMON SPONGE SWEET

1/2 cup sago
1 cup white sugar
1 1/2 cups cold water
1/4 teaspoon salt
3 egg whites beaten stiff with
1 tablespoon sugar
juice and rind 2 lemons.

Cook the sago, sugar, cold water and salt in a double boiler until the sago is clear. Don't be stirring it much—makes it gluey. Take it off the stove and add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one, saving out a dessert spoonful of juice for the custard sauce. Pour the mixture on the stiffly beaten whites of the 3 eggs, beat and set away in a mould.

Mix 3 tablespoons white sugar with the yolks of the 3 eggs. Scald 1 1/2 cups of milk with a pinch of salt in a double boiler, stir in the eggs and sugar mixture and cook till it thickens. Take off the stove and add the dessertspoon of lemon juice slowly. Unmould the pudding, deck it with whipped cream and serve with the lemon custard. Crushed pineapple or banana "fingers" are a good but completely unnecessary addition.

Perhaps you never tried cutting a banana in three and squeezing the pieces? You might one day. It's quite pleasing to see how neatly the fruit divides lengthwise into three. Smarter than slicing it—even for fruit salads.

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NEW WAYS FOR OLD

• Composite portrait of two eras—the scene above. And heirlooms all—silver, china, and recipe for the glistening, golden chicken soup—delicate as a minuet—that might have graced a banquet long ago. But this is today—an hour since the hostess stepped from a plane. Just a few minutes before dinner was announced, the soup was poured—all ready to serve—from a tin bearing the insignia "57." A credit to distinguished settings, this Heinz soup—chicken with rice—is a recent debutante on the list of eighteen Heinz home-style favourites. Complete and perfect in every detail. The rich broth crystal-clear—Patna rice brought by Heinz from Burma because it retains its individuality—each lustrous, pearly grain standing apart—separate, tender and distinct.

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P.S. A well stocked Heinz shelf is a life saver when unexpected guests arrive.



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GALA DAYS IN SWITZERLAND

BY FRED DOSSENBACH

WHEN cities and lowlands shiver under grey blankets of cloud and mist, Switzerland's winter resorts are basking under bright sunshine that glitters on a white world of snow. From all parts of the globe come the seekers of sunshine, health and laughter. They have discovered that winter doesn't have to be sniffling and aspirin time any more. Mountain slopes are dotted with skiers; ice rinks are alive with skaters, hockey players and curlers; and on the bob and skeleton runs the speed kings are racing against split seconds. Everyone is doing something. It's holiday time.

Just as here in Canada, skiing is the most popular winter sport in Switzerland. Every day from mid-December till late March finds new fans taking their first uncertain steps on the twin wooden runners. Even graybeards venture cautiously on the gentler slopes, and between hesitant stem-turns, enviously eye the Swiss youngsters who skim surely and easily through powder snow.

Since so many of Switzerland's skiers and would-be skiers are visitors, the affiliated Swiss Ski-Schools were introduced. All the more important resorts in the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons, Valais, Central and French Switzerland have their own schools, and under the expert guidance of licensed instructors who usually are able to speak three languages, novices are soon able to ski with surprising skill.

EVERY Swiss Ski-School teaches the same method, and so a visitor may travel all over the country and know that at the next resort he can immediately start at the point where he left off. The system taught is simple and based on natural laws, and due consideration is given to the aptitude and physical strength of pupils. Schools are divided into classes for beginners, intermediates and advanced skiers.

First thing you learn is how to carry your skis, and next, how to pick yourself up after one of the innumerable tumbles everybody takes at first. After learning the sliding steps, and how to climb, you are ready for a try at running down one of the very slight slopes on "nursery hills", an adventure which the instructor allows you merely to give you a taste of things to come. Put your skis together, one a little ahead of the other, and now let go. You glide down easily and stop automatically as the ground levels out. You throw out your chest and say to yourself: child's play. But suddenly you realize that if the slope had been longer and steeper, you could have done nothing but sail along till you hit something solid or gravity came to your rescue. You can't brake and you can't turn.

So you are glad to take your first lesson in straight stemming, or "snow-plowing", which is the easiest method of controlling your speed on steeper slopes. Simply spread your legs wide apart, and assume a slightly knock-kneed position so that your weight is on the inside edges of the skis. As you move along in this position, you can achieve a stem-turn, which is the basis of all turns, by weighting the ski alternative to the direction you wish to take.

AFTER you have mastered the stem-turn you progress to more difficult things. You learn the skating step, the stem, open and closed Christianias, the Telemark, which is excellent in deep snow, the jump turn and other fine points which belong to the expert's repertoire. Under proper instruction you will soon be amazing yourself; it doesn't take half as long as you think. Of course it takes time to reach the expert, or even the near expert class. But you will soon be good enough to get a great kick out of being able to speed gracefully and confidently over smooth snow.

Jumping is the ultimate thrill of skiing. But for experts only. It takes timing, balance, nerve, and as many downhill and slalom addicts think,



WINTER IS A JOYOUS SEASON at lovely Andermatt in central Switzerland where the gallant sports train of the Furka-Oberalp railway carries skiers to starting points for thrilling downhill runs.

—Photo J. Haemig, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

a suicide complex. But all agree that a jumping meet is a top spectacle. Besides the perfect jumps, there are times when even the best take a spill, and then they go tumbling down, a tangle of pin-wheeling arms, legs and skis.

Take a look! At the edge of the jump the starter's flag whips down, and now a small black figure is racing down the slide. Crouched low, gathering speed, the skier dips out of sight for a moment. Suddenly he is zooming into space, his arms spread wide, his body leaning well forward as he soars high over the heads of breathless spectators. Then SLAP! His skis hit the hard packed snow sharply as he lands, and now the crowd is cheering as he races down, perfectly balanced, to level ground, where a closed Christie brings him to an abrupt stop. A seventy-five yard flight with a pair of long hickory blades as wings!

BESIDES the skiers, there are the ice-sports enthusiasts: the skaters, the hockey players, and the curlers, each group insisting that their sport is the one and only.

Ice-skating in Swiss resorts, many of which have skating schools, is confined mostly to fancy skating, most graceful of winter sports. There is nothing quite like a Sonja Henie pirouetting over a glassy ice floor, or a couple like Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier doing the Pair.

Skating possesses just as varied, though not as numerous fans as skiing. On the rinks that all the larger hotels have, you can see exhibitions both good and bad. Curly headed tots glide easily past corpulent gentlemen who bow ponderously round and round, and teetering, weak-ankled beginners gaze wide-eyed at the intricate figures traced by elegant experts. And on the hockey rinks, tough shinned puck chasers hammer enthusiastically into each other.

Curling has plenty of followers in Swiss winter resorts. Beloved prodigy of the Scotch, no game is more aptly nicknamed than the "roaring game." Half of curling is to "talk it up", and by common consent, all the chatter of sturdy lunged devotees is carried on in English. The crisp air crackles with cries of "Sweep it! Sweep it!", "Well laid." "Thank you, sweepers! Thank you!" "Let it curl!", etc. Along with its conversational appeal, curling presents a fine excuse for wearing loud colored tweeds, impudent berets, shrieking scarfs. If you are lucky, you may also see Scotch legs in kilts.

There are four men on a curling team, and the key member is the "skip". When he points hopefully to the spot where he would like the next stone to end its brief journey toward the charmed circle, and calls to the bowler that he thinks an "in-handle" shot best, the bowler meekly nods, tightens his lips, then gives his all. When "skip" urges the sweepers to

sweep, the two legionnaires armed with brooms frantically brush an even smoother path in front of the slowly twisting stone. This imitation of the industrious housewife is not as futile as it looks. Sweeping can add two yards or more to the distance a stone covers.

SPEEDIEST of winter sports are bob-sledding and tobogganing. The four men bobs come bumping into the straightaway, zoom at a mile a minute pace round the huge banked turns, then whizz out of sight. The success of a bob-team depends almost wholly on the driver and the brake.

If you feel like giving yourself a heart stopping thrill, try a trip on a skeleton when the run is slow enough that beginners are allowed on. Rigged in a helmet, metal elbow and knee guards, and a collection of other protective pads, you may have a moment of doubt. But it's too late now. You're off!

The ice rumbles away under you, and your head seems absurdly, uncomfortably far ahead of the skeleton. The first turn is already past before you have really settled down. That wasn't so bad. But you're picking up speed, faster and faster, and now the world is a white streak zipping past you.

Here comes another turn, and the high white wall is rushing at you. Frantically you dig the toes of your boots into ice, and they scrape and squeal and scratch but don't seem to do any braking. You close your eyes just as the wall is going to crash into you. But nothing happens. Miraculously you have banked around the turn, and before you can sigh your relief, you have reached the end of the run. There ought to be cheers for the new record you've set. Strange that nobody notices you. Finally you approach the timekeeper, and he tells you with a tolerant, just-between-us smile that your time was so slow it isn't worth posting.



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WINTER DAYS are sublimely beautiful at Engelberg in Central Switzerland.

—Photo K. Meuser, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE annual banquet of the University of Toronto Law Club will take place in the Great Hall, Hart House, on Tuesday, March 8, and will be in the form of a memorial to the centenary of Lord Durham's mission to Canada. His Excellency the Governor General, as the guest of the Law Club will reply to the toast to Lord Durham's memory which will be proposed by Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy.

A distinguished company of judges, lawyers, jurists and others will be present including the Hon. Manley O. Hudson, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice of the Hague; the Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton who will thank His Excellency; the Hon. Mr. Justice Masten, the Hon. Mr. Justice Godson, His Honor Judge Ian MacDonell; the Hon. Dr. Cody, President of the University of Toronto; Dean Brett and Dean Beatty.

IN WINDSOR and Detroit for the debut of Sir Ernest MacMillan as conductor of the Ford Sunday Evening Hour last week-end were the following patrons, directors and members of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association: Major and Mrs. James E. Hahn, Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Lady Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Milnes, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Chalmers, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Lady MacMillan, Mr. J. W. Elton, Mr. Fred R. MacKelcan and Mrs. MacKelcan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henning and Miss Freda Henning, Mrs. Wallace Barrett and Miss Barbara Barrett, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Greening of Hamilton.

The party lunched at The Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan, on Sunday and visited the Ford Rotunda and Greenfield Village in the afternoon, prior to being entertained at tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell, in Windsor.

OPENING night of "Whiteoaks," brought out a capacity audience to do honor to a great Canadian author Miss Mazo de la Roche, to its distinguished star Miss Ethel Barrymore, and to the play, the scene of which is in a locale familiar to all Torontonians. Opening night was sponsored by the Heliconian Club, its first "theatre night" in five years with the result that between the acts the lobbies assumed an unusually animated appearance as friends and acquaintances were discovered in every group. After the play members and many of their friends went on to the Heliconian Club where they were joined later by Miss Barrymore, the producer of the play, and members of the cast who were introduced to the assemblage in a graceful little speech by Mrs. R. S. Van Valkenburg, the Club's president. Miss Barrymore made charming acknowledgement as did the members of the cast.

A few of those glimpsed at the theatre and later were: Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Mrs. Hugh Allward, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Miss Nella Jefferis, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Whitehead, Mrs. Lawrence Grout, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner Green, Sir Wyley Grier, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Miss Elaine Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Colonel and Mrs. George Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Miss Gwynneth Scholfield, Mrs. William Beardmore, Lady MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allward, Miss Wilma Tait, Mr. Collier Stevenson, Mr. M. Donnelly, Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Miss Barbara Band, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mrs. John Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Courtice, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Miss Estelle Kerr, Mrs. Charles Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheard, Mrs. Minerva Elliott, Colonel James Mess, Mr. and Mrs. C. Massie, Dr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, and many others.

PRESAGING a forthcoming event of much interest, invitations have been sent out by Lieut.-Col. Alan Cockeram, D.S.O., and Officers of The Irish Regiment of Canada (M.G.) to a St. Patrick's Ball to be given on Thursday, March 17.

DR. VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, Dean of Barnard College, the undergraduate college for women of Columbia University, New York City, will visit Toronto on March 15 when she will be guest of honor at a dinner given under the auspices of the University Women's Club and open to all women graduates. The dinner is to be held at the Round Room, Eaton's College Street, and Dr. Gildersleeve will speak on "University Women Face A Troubled World."

OTTAWA

THEIR Excellencies the Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir held a Reception at Government House on Wednesday evening, February 23, to which were invited members of the Diplomatic Corps, His Majesty's Ministers, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Courts, Honorable Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Commons, and Officers and Officials of His Majesty's Defence Forces and Civil Service.

MR. ELY Eliot Palmer, who has been Chargé d'Affaires for the United States at Ottawa has left with Mrs. Palmer for Beirut, Syria, where he will act as Consul General. They are sailing from New York on March 15 by the S.S. Excambion after a short stay in Washington and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been royally entertained during the few weeks prior to their departure, and a number of their friends gave a most enjoyable dinner on Thursday, February 24, at the Country Club. The guests of honor were presented with a morocco leather book containing the signatures, numbering more than a hundred, of those present. Mr. Justice H. H. Davis presided and made a short and charming speech, and both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer responded.

Mrs. Palmer was a Canadian girl, formerly Miss Eno Ham, daughter of



MISS LORNA SAVAGE, only daughter of Mr. J. L. Savage, of Toronto, who is in London, England, where she is studying at The London School of Economics.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

the late George Ira Ham of Nanapanee, Ont., and her mother subsequently married Sir Henry Sharp of London, England. Lady Sharp, who divides her time between London and California, recently spent some time in Canada with her daughter in Ottawa, and with many other friends.

WINNIPEG

SIR Charles and Lady Tupper returned this week from Ottawa where they were the guests of Lady Tupper's father, Dr. Charles Morse.

Mrs. R. J. Leach returned home from a round of visits to the east accompanied by her niece Miss Pamela Brown of Montreal. To introduce her to a number of the younger set Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay entertained at tea this week. Mrs. DesBrisay and Mrs. Ewens had a joint luncheon at the Winter Club one day this week, when bridge and mah jong were later enjoyed.

Mrs. Douglas McMurray entertained informally at bridge and tea one day this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Beairisto have left for the west and plan on being in Victoria for the golf tournament.

Mrs. R. O. G. Bennett is also leaving

shortly to spend the next few months at the Coast.

Mrs. Grant Morden is arriving next week from England and will break her visit here for a day or so when she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith. Mrs. C. G. Caruthers, who has been spending several weeks at her winter cabin at Kenora came up for the Winter Club Carnival.

Mrs. H. B. Shaw entertained at the tea hour this week when Lady Nanton, Mrs. G. Montegu Black, Mrs. W. G. McMahon and Mrs. C. Ewart poured tea at a flower decked table. Lady Nanton is leaving in a day or so for the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Andrews have left for New Orleans where they will spend the next few weeks.

Mrs. Gaston de Jardin entertained at twin teas this week when various out of town guests shared the honors.

TRAVELLERS

The Earl of Stair, who has been travelling in Canada, has sailed from St. John, N.B., by the Duchess of Bedford on his return to England.

Sir Robert and Lady Falconer of Toronto are spending several weeks at Port Worth, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jackson and their small son, Peter, who have been spending several months on furlough in Edmonton, are en route to England whence they will proceed to their home in Bangkok, Siam.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin H. Eakin of Montreal has sailed from St. John, N.B., by the Duchess of Bedford for a short stay in England.

Mr. F. W. White and his daughters, Miss Jocelyn and Miss June White of Ottawa, have sailed by the Queen Mary for England.

Lady Nanton of Winnipeg was in Montreal to attend the christening of her infant grandson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Nanton, which took place on Sunday, February 26. While in Montreal Lady Nanton was the guest of her son and daughter-in-law.

Among those who have sailed on the Statendam from New York for the West Indies and South America are Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cottrell of Toronto, and Mr. L. G. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bouchard, Mrs. Albert Hudon, Mr. Ludger Labrosse, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Morin, Dr. Eugene Garceau, Mrs. J. H. Garceau, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Southwood of Montreal.

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—London Letter

"SELECTION AND ARRANGEMENT"

London, Feb. 14.

EVERYBODY propagandists nowadays. Propaganda, which used to be regarded as a rather low and shoddy form of human activity, just bunkum and ballyhoo, has now been raised to one of the chief arts of government. A large part of the world seems to be convinced that you can fool nearly all the people nearly all the time, if only you say it loud enough and often enough.

Great Britain is at last taking the business seriously. Very regretfully and with much dignity it is muscling in on the publicity racket. A special committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Vansittart, who used to be Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, and has recently been made its Diplomatic Adviser.

Very few people seem to know just what the duties and responsibilities of a Diplomatic Adviser will be, and those few are not saying much about it. But Sir Robert is too able and too experienced a man to be wasted on small-time stuff. It seems likely that propaganda is one of the things that will engage his very serious attention.

There is a general belief that English people are not good at this particular business. It is a belief which they themselves like to encourage. Their armor is their honest thought, and simple truth their utmost skill—that is the impression they strive to create. In the main it is justified, but let us not take it too seriously.

British propaganda during the War was regarded as feeble stuff compared to what enemy countries were putting out. Perhaps a good deal of it was. But I used to know a very brilliant newspaperman who was engaged in the work—now, alas, departed to a better world, where I trust some of his patriotic achievements have not been held against him!

It was his claim that for shameless and inspired mendacity British propaganda had them all beaten. As he was largely responsible for that story about the Germans boiling corpses for the glycerine they contained, I feel that he was a pretty good judge.

Not for a moment do I believe that the British Government is about to engage in the deliberate dissemination of false reports. But neither do I believe that the traditional British regard for careful and exact statement will be permitted to render the work abortive, if this country should devote itself in earnest to propaganda. It is amazing what you can sometimes do by judicious selection and arrangement. I have a feeling that it will be done. In fact, Mussolini may some day have occasion to regret that he started this particular competition.

EVERY other day, when you pick up your morning paper in London, you discover that two or three young fellows have lost their lives in flying accidents—nearly all in the R.A.F. It is one of the very sad and constantly recurring items of news. Last year more than 150 were killed. This year, up to date, there have been 24.

No doubt, this tragic sort of thing goes on in every country where they have a large air-force. But the police here and the Government are becoming alarmed about it. Apart from purely personal considerations, these are lives that can ill be spared.

It is now announced that far more stringent regulations are to be put in force, with greater penalties for the violation of them, and that a much more careful control is to be exercised over the flying of pilots who have just passed through their first training, and so are being given a comparatively free hand. That, it seems, is the time when most of the accidents occur. A bit of recklessness, a little error of judgment, and another machine is on the scrap-heap, and another name or two on the casualty list.

In this connection, I had an interesting conversation not long ago with a young fellow, himself a member of

one of the crack flying squadrons. I asked him why there should be so many collisions in mid-air. Crashes against the ground I could understand. But to a poor groundling like myself it seemed extraordinary that, with all the sky to fly about in, they should so often fly smack into one another.

"That usually happens in formation flying," he explained. "You see, you are going along at somewhere about three hundred, and you've only got to touch the tip of the fellow next to you, and—well, after that the thing is to do something quick and useful with your parachute."

"But how close are the tips?" I asked.

"About six feet. Sometimes rather more, but we aim at six."

Six feet! I gasped in amazement, and for a moment I thought he was pulling my leg. He wasn't. At least, I feel quite sure he wasn't.

"Some of the other squadrons fly a bit wider," he admitted. "But we like to fly close. Perhaps we fancy ourselves."

And that's the sort of young daredevil they are hoping to make careful! And, if they succeed, what sort of flying corps will the R.A.F. be? It's rather a difficult problem, and seems likely to remain difficult.

LET us talk of something peaceful and cheerful for a change! Natural history, for instance. And Oxford—what could be more peaceful than that?

For many years now the members of the Oxford Ornithological Society and also of the Ashmolean Natural History Society have been hearing occasional lectures from a distinguished field-naturalist, who is recognized as one of the greatest living authorities on British birds.

Most of the members of these societies are themselves professors and scientific observers, but they are glad to listen to Mr. George Tickner, not only for the new facts which he constantly brings to light, but also for the somewhat unconventional charm of his lectures.

Nothing very unusual in all that, you may think. But, as a matter of fact, it is quite amazingly unusual, for Mr. Tickner is a hall-porter in Oxford, and has been a hall-porter for something like forty years. You can give him your bag to carry—but not, I hope, if it is a very heavy one, as he will be seventy on his next birthday. You can tell him to get a taxi for you. You can give him a tip, and he will gratefully acknowledge it.

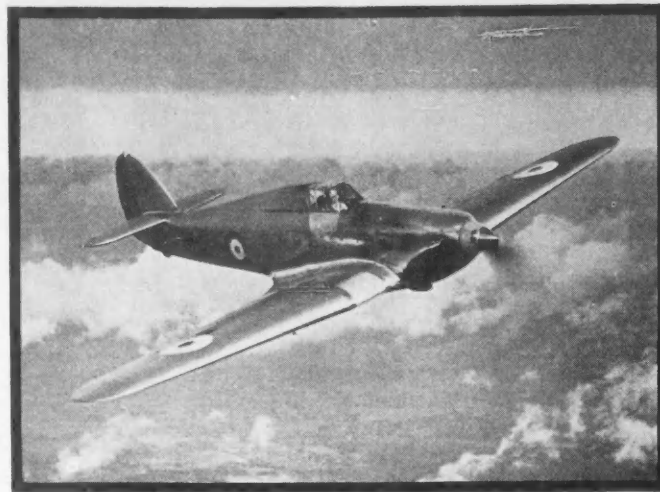
That's in his business hours. The rest of the time, all he can spare of it, he is out in the fields and woods, engrossed in the work which has been the chief interest and joy of his life. It has brought him fame—and not merely a local fame in Oxford. It has extended as far as the United States, and he has had very flattering invitations to lecture there. He refused them all.

"I don't feel so comfortable in a lecture-hall," he explained, "with professors writing in their note-books and people looking at me. Besides, I am happy in my job."

Unfortunately, he refuses to write about his field work. Perhaps he also feels uncomfortable with a pen. All he wants is to be left alone to study his beloved birds. His one regret is that he can't climb trees as well as he used to. He still climbs them, but it seems that he has to be a bit careful—not of his neck, but of his heart.

What a grand old boy! And, when you come to think of it, what a happy life! He makes one recall another humble and happy man, the little French school-master, Jean Henri Fabre, who spent his life studying wasps and spiders and the other insects that crawled or flew or burrowed in the sun-baked fields around his home in Provence.

But then, of course, Fabre could write—with a charm and simplicity that have made him a classic. Too bad that Tickner can't, or won't,



WORLD-RECORD BREAKER. The plane which Squadron Leader John Woodburn Gillan of the Royal Air Force flew from Edinburgh to Northolt in forty-eight minutes. He covered the 327 miles at an average speed of 408.7 miles per hour or nearly seven miles a minute. The machine is a Hawker Hurricane fitted with a Rolls-Royce Merlin liquid-cooled engine.

or that somebody doesn't make a book out of his talk. He has a lot to teach us—and not only about birds.

TRAVELLERS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Rolph of Toronto are spending some time at the Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

Rev. Canon Stephen Parr, warden of College House, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Mrs. Parr have arrived in Quebec and during their stay in town are guests of the Right Reverend Philip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec, and Mrs. Carrington, at Bishop Thorpe, Canon and Mrs. Parr will later sail for England.

Mrs. Henry Gill and Mrs. Aldous Bate have returned to Ottawa from a trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ely and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ely of Toronto have left for New York and Washington. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ely will go on to Florida where they will be for a month.

Mrs. N. F. Dawes and Miss Prudence Dawes of Montreal have sailed from New York by the Berengaria for France, to be away five weeks.

Miss Ina Hymans, who has been spending the winter in Ottawa as the guest of Miss Ann Creighton, has left for New York where she will remain until she sails on March 9 by the Queen Mary for her home in Brussels.



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THREE KINDS OF POLES are in this picture. The flag pole marks the administration building of Jasper National Park; the totem, close to the railway station, has welcomed thousands of tourists to this great playground; the ski poles are something new. Skiing has now become one of the leading winter attractions in the Park.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways.



SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 5, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS NOT THE ANSWER

Only a Costly Palliative—We Do Not Need War Against Unemployment but Against The Causes of Unemployment, Which Go Far Beyond Realm of Industry

The writer is the author of the article "A Layman Looks at Social Insurance," which appeared in our February 12 issue.

BY F. GOULD MCLEAN

SANDY McNITT was a Scotsman who had operated a small manufacturing plant on this continent for a good many years. Since the depression, however, Sandy's business had seemed to go from bad to worse, and so he decided to pay a visit to his homeland to see if he could get some ideas that would be of help in reviving his lagging concern. He booked passage on one of the transatlantic steamers and, being of a somewhat retiring nature, asked the dining steward if he could be placed at a small table, alone. The steward apologized, saying that a particularly heavy booking would prevent this, but that he would place him at a table with one other gentleman. To this Sandy agreed; and when the dinner gong sounded he proceeded to the dining-saloon and was shown to his table. Shortly afterwards, another gentleman was shown to the table. Before seating himself, the newcomer bowed gracefully and said "Bon appétit." Sandy scrambled to his feet, bowed to the stranger, and said "McNitt," after which they ate their meal in silence. Sandy had just seated himself for the next meal when the stranger appeared, bowed, and said "Bon appétit." Sandy rose and said "McNitt." After this had occurred for the third successive time, Sandy stopped the dining steward and said, "That's a queer person you've placed with me; he insists on introducing himself before each meal." "What do you mean?" asked the steward, "what does he say?" "Why," said Sandy, "every meal he appears and bows and says 'Bon appétit.' I've told him my name each time, but it doesn't seem to make any difference." "He isn't introducing himself," explained the steward, "that's a salutation—in French. 'Bon appétit' means 'good eating' or 'good appetite'—he's merely wishing you a pleasant meal." When the next meal time arrived, Sandy made his way to the saloon and found the Frenchman had preceded him. Sandy went up to the table, bowed low to his companion, and said "Bon appétit," whereupon the Frenchman arose, bowed, and said "McNitt."

This story illustrates, perhaps better than anything I could say, the great importance of being able to understand the other fellow's language.

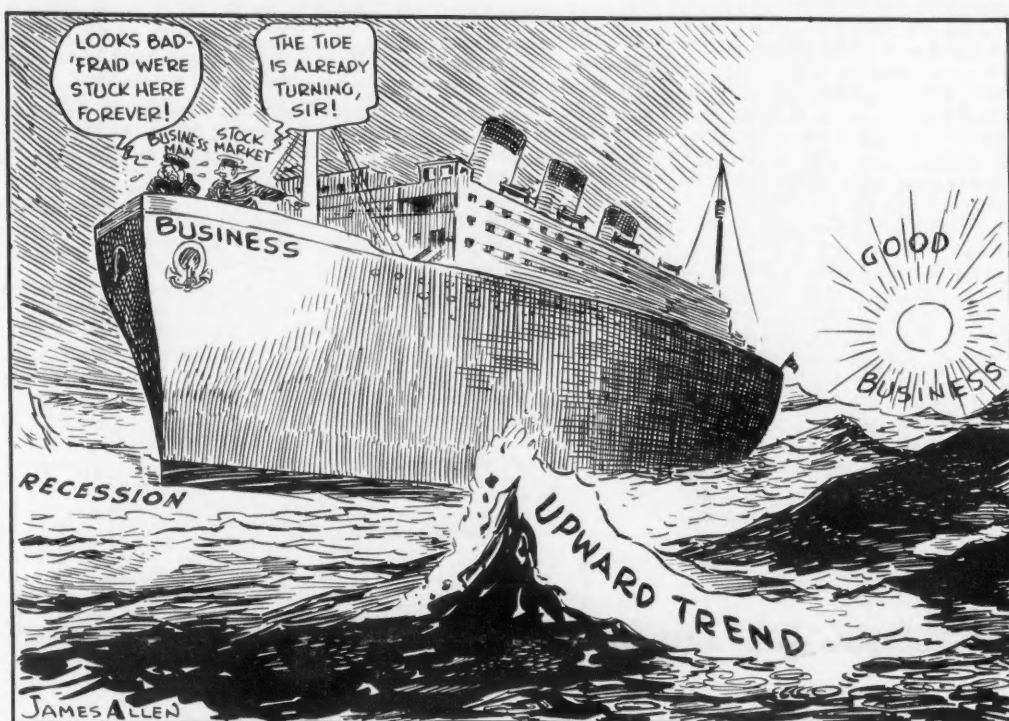
In pursuing further my study of social and unemployment insurance, I was again impressed with

the necessity of the layman having a clear understanding of the meaning of the oft-repeated phrases and various aspects of the question, so that, when the government salutes him some morning, through the medium of his newspaper, introducing new social or unemployment legislation, he will be able to understand the terms of the language in which it will speak.

Foremost in its presentation will undoubtedly be found the words "social insurance," and "unemployment insurance." I think, therefore, it may not be amiss for me to reiterate the statement quoted in my

recent article, from "The Real Meaning of Social Insurance," by Hugh H. Wolfenden, wherein that author explains that "Social Insurance, as it is generally understood, concerns the methods of guaranteeing income to workers and their families in the case of accident, sickness and invalidism, old age, death, and unemployment—the creation and administration of such schemes being usually, either in whole or in part, in the hands of the State, which assumes the ultimate responsibility for the financial sufficiency of the plan, and prescribes the bases upon which employers or employees, or both, are obliged to participate."

(Continued on Page 24)



ABOUT TO MOVE AGAIN

IS EUROPEAN SITUATION ABOUT TO IMPROVE?

Various Elements Favoring a Constructive Program by Britain Are Present—Out of Current Confusion May Emerge Plans for Increasing and Stabilizing World Trade

The viewpoint in this article is that of an outstanding U.S. investment counsellor, who directs the investment of many millions of dollars of clients' funds. Mr. Collins is the president of Investment Counsel, Inc., Detroit.

FOREIGN events have again assumed an important place in the daily news. This prompts an examination of the entire international situation as it impinges on our domestic economy. While the United States, to a considerable degree, is self-contained, its economic welfare is nevertheless somewhat influenced by developments from beyond its shores. On occasion, as when the Allies locked horns with the Little Entente in the summer of 1914, or when Great Britain went off gold in 1931, the effect of foreign developments on our economic life can loom quite large.

Any current analysis of what is going on internationally must take into account the following trends, some of which are of fairly recent origin: (1) British rearmament; (2) Japanese aggression in China; (3) economic deterioration in Germany and Italy; (4) an approaching peak in the internal recovery in Great Britain; (5) general currency devaluations by around 40 per cent. These are the dominant developments that are giving color to what is happening on the surface, and they contain seeds out of which a considerably altered situation could grow.

Great Britain, more than any other country, holds the key to the international future. This is because, taking the rest of the British Empire into consideration, her wealth, her trade, her man power, and her intellectual abilities are such as to draw many other countries into the orbit of British influence and direction, assuming the British to desire such a result. And, as will be discussed in following paragraphs, there is reason to believe that Great Britain has arrived at a point where aggressive action on her part to the foregoing end does seem desirable.

GREAT BRITAIN, basically, is a trading nation and rests her economic well-being on an active level of international exchange of goods. Furthermore, her wealth extends, not only to the far corners of the globe, but requires her political dominance over a number of other peoples of different race and color. In the interest of maintaining an active level of international trade and of retaining her resources, it has been to Great Britain's advantage both to work toward general world peace and to maintain respect, among the colored races, for British authority.

Because of the foregoing considerations, British political conduct has been traditionally characterized by certain clearly defined policies. As a first consideration long-range thinking and planning in the

BY CHARLES J. COLLINS

field of international developments has been necessary. British political leaders, to the degree possible, have been forced to anticipate important international trends at their initiation, and to take preventative action where an anticipated full development of such trends pointed to some major peril to British trade or wealth. In such preventative action Britain has been ready to and has often made important compromise or sacrifice in the interest of what she considered her larger good. She "loses battles but wins campaigns."

Second, Britain, in her relations with the larger world powers, has not sided continuously with any one group, but has endeavored, by shifting her weight about, to maintain a balance of power, thus preventing any one aggregation from becoming invincible. In 1815, at Waterloo, she stood with Austria, Prussia and Russia against Napoleon's French armies; in 1914, she stood with France and Russia against the forces of Prussia and Austria. Lastly, Great Britain, through a large navy, overseas military enforcements, and a distinct aptitude for political rule over other peoples, has maintained a real respect for her interests.

Following the World War British statesmen assumed that the League of Nations, the invention of an American, offered an ideal medium by

which world peace could be maintained, but they were rudely awakened by Japan's conquest of Manchukuo in 1933/5, the Italian conquest of Ethiopia in 1936, and the little world war in Spain of the same year. Britain, in late 1936, consequently abandoned her confident attitude toward the League and, announcing a stupendous armament program, has determined, as was her early practice, to rely on her own ironides and bayonets in urging a proper viewpoint on any recalcitrant power. There are evidences that this rearmament has progressed quite rapidly and entrance of the United States into the armament race, with the homogeneous bond between the two nations, has additionally strengthened the British hand. Other foreign powers have taken notice.

In the meanwhile, or as a result of her misplaced reliance on the League rather than her own legions, Britain has seen several threatening problems grow up about her. In the first place, Japanese successes in China, if continued, can not only kill Occidental trade with China—of which Britain has a considerable share—but it can lead to the white race losing face among the colored races—a severe trial to a nation ruling over so many colored peoples as does Great Britain. Next, Italy, under Mussolini's iron will, is threatening control of the Mediterranean, heretofore a British military lake, and an area whose freedom to the passage of British commerce and

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement there have been three substantial setbacks, or corrections, the last of which got under way in March, 1937. Like the two which preceded it, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback is other than an interruption, to be followed, in due course, by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7, 1937. The subsequent decline represents a price correction of the advance since October 1933 in the industrial list, March 1935 in the rail list. The averages are now in a line formation, downside breaking of which would indicate further recession; upside breaking of which would indicate reversal of the intermediate trend to an upward direction. In this connection, recent ability of both averages to plot a minor upward course lends some encouragement to a bullish construction.

WATCH THE AVERAGES. Decisive penetration by the rail average, last week, of its February rally point 28.36, confirms prior action of a similar nature by the industrials. While this action, as is sometimes the case after an upward penetration, does not preclude ensuing price weakness in the minor movement, it is an encouraging development, representing the first occasion since the intermediate decline got under way in March of 1937 that the two (Continued on Page 22)



THE lads who watch international events seem to be agreed that there is to be no war in Europe in the early future anyway; that the major threat to world peace is coming not from Germany or Italy but from Japan; that Britain clearly sees this and is endeavoring to establish a basis for lasting peace in Europe so that she can turn her attention to dealing with Japanese aggression in the East, preferably with the aid of other nations who see their eastern interests imperilled. To the layman this seems to be a plausible view, and one which would appear to hold constructive possibilities of the highest importance. A political peace in Europe would have to be an economic peace also; that would presumably mean at least some relaxation of present barriers to international trade (though as long as there are dictatorships and rigid governmental control of national economies, trade will necessarily not be as free and large and mutually profitable as it could be). And, assuming that Britain's preliminary manoeuvring is successful, it should not be necessary to actually fight Japan.

THOUGH Japan's present war is certainly hard on China, it will have performed a service of incalculable benefit to the white nations if it gets them to co-operate in the face of a common menace. Removal of the highly unsettling effects of persistent war threats should leave the world's economy in a position from which it could stage a major advance. True, there is also the very real menace of spreading fascism, but much of the pressure toward this would disappear with the assurance of peace. In fact, dictatorship itself, as an institution, would have less reason for being.

THE word "recession" may be a somewhat euphonious term applied to the economic collapse of recent months in the United States, but it truly describes what has occurred in Canada. Business activity in this country has declined only moderately so far (the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' economic index stood at 108.0 for the week ending February 19, as against 116.0 a year ago and a 1926 base of 100), and that decline was due to external rather than internal factors. Our exports amounted to only \$72,234,168 in January 1938, against \$83,416,124 in the same month of 1937. The drop in purchasing power that this represents has not yet been fully felt, and Canadian business may thus decline further over the coming months. But there is growing hope that a revival of demand in foreign markets will occur reasonably soon. American business is feeling more cheerful, and it is everywhere acknowledged to be the pacemaker. The decline there is definitely flattening out and optimists are forecasting a resumption of the uptrend in April.

U.S. BUSINESS men, made wise by experience, are not looking for anything very constructive to emanate from Washington, but they feel that the basic situation is favorable to recovery from present levels, provided that the undistributed profits tax is at least substantially modified (which appears probable) and that the Roosevelt Administration manages to refrain from action destructive to confidence. It is believed, too, that the wage-hour bill will not be enacted this session, whatever happens to it finally. Also the long-term monetary trend seems to be definitely inflationary, and while it is recognized that this does not make for a healthy economy in the long run, it will tend to stimulate business activity in the earlier stages at least.

BUSINESS has been surprised by the inaction of the White House since the current "recession" struck. The surging confidence that distinguished its occupant in 1933 is notably lacking in the present case. There is no doubt, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt's enthusiasm for the New Deal, or rather his belief that it is practicable, has been greatly diminished. But he is still a master politician, and it is suspected in some quarters that he has something up his sleeve. That something, it is said, is to lie low for a while and let Congress make mistakes with its remedial measures, and then step out later with a striking new program for recovery, just before election.

THE business men are just as distrustful as ever of Mr. Roosevelt, but believe that the forces of recovery are strong enough to override anything the Administration is likely to do, in the early future anyway. Hence the growing optimism. What they think of Mr. Roosevelt is shown in numberless smoking-room stories going the rounds. One of these deals with a business man who, with his wife, was taking his small son to be christened. The parents had agreed that the child should be named George Washington Smith, so the wife was surprised to hear her husband reply "Franklin Roosevelt Smith" to the minister's question. "Why?" asked the wife later. The husband explained: "For a very good reason; just before I handed him to the minister I observed that he was smiling delightfully but that in another respect his behavior left much to be desired."

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March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight,
at the hour of 12.30 o'clock P.M., for the
purpose of receiving the Annual Report,
electing a Board of Directors for the en-
suing year, appointing auditors, and to
transact such further business as may come
before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, February 25th, 1938.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Vol. 53, No. 18 Whole No. 2346

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

CANADA MALTING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have just noted that the stock of Canada Malting is to be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This news item has drawn my attention to this stock again as some time ago I had made up my mind to look into it with a view to buying some. Please let me have your comment. I gather that the company had a fairly successful year in 1937 and the dividend distribution seems generous. What is the financial position of the company and what is the general outlook? Thanks for your help now and on many past occasions.

—K. P. W., Calgary, Alta.

Canada Malting is a sound company with an excellent record and I consider its capital stock to be attractive; the yield of around 6 per cent is very satisfactory, dividends appear to be well protected by an ample margin of earnings and the financial position is strong. Directors, moreover, follow the admirable custom of taking shareholders fully into their confidence, particularly with regard to the future trend of earnings. For some years past they have pointed out the possible impermanence of the export market across the border and this point is again stressed in the report for 1937. You will remember that the return of legalized beer in the United States found that country unequipped to care for the malting demand and that Canada Malting was able to secure and maintain an important export trade. It is now pointed out that U.S. plants have reached the point of being able to care for domestic demand and that Canada Malting can no longer anticipate a large share of this business. It is understood as well that Canadian capacity is largely in excess of local demand. On the other hand, the picture is far from gloomy; energetic efforts are being made to develop export trade other than with the U.S. and this, coupled with a normal good volume of local requirements, should produce a fairly satisfactory business volume.

Canada Malting has paid dividends at the rate of \$1.50 per annum on its 198,972 shares of no par value capital stock since March of 1928 and a bonus of 50 cents annually has been paid on account of earnings in 1935, 1936 and 1937. Last year earnings per share were \$2.95, providing a very comfortable margin over disbursements. Direct comparison with the previous period is not possible since it covered 17 months, due to the change in the fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year. In the 17-month period ended December 31, 1936, actual earnings were \$4.51 per share which works out to approximately \$3.11 per share for a 12-months period. Previous figures were \$2.86 for the year ended July 31, 1935 and \$3.12 in the year ended July 31, 1934. You will see, therefore, that there was a decline in net last year, but this was due chiefly, I understand, to smaller profit margins in both the domestic and export fields.

The company's already strong financial position was further improved during 1937. Total current assets now stand at \$3,632,205, including cash of \$214,244 and marketable securities of \$332,828, against total current liabilities of \$364,843. Inventory dropped during the year from \$4,046,308 to \$2,672,791 and bank loan, which stood at \$1,213,763 at the close of the previous year, has been completely eliminated. During the past year \$50,000 was spent on additions to plant and equipment, bringing total fixed assets to \$4,729,642, against which reserve for depreciation is \$1,626,569. Surplus stands at \$797,676. The results for 1938 should pretty well establish the company's earning capacity under the new conditions which have developed; my own view is that satisfactory levels can be maintained which will provide adequate returns to holders of the capital stock.

G. TAMBLYN, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the common stock of G. Tamblin, Ltd. I have been watching it and it seems to me to be a good company but would like your opinion before buying. All information would be appreciated.

—J. S. T., Westmount, Que.

I think you have made an excellent selection in Tamblin common. At 15 the common yields 5.3 per cent with the 80 cent dividend; quotations are actually 14 to 15 but in all probability you would have to pay the higher price in view of the satisfactory report and the fact that the security is fairly closely held. And most important of all from the investment point of view, I think that Tamblin has now demonstrated its ability to maintain the current rate of distribution on the common and to cover it by a satisfactory margin of earnings.

For seven years up to 1935 the company's earnings had averaged \$1.12 per share on the common stock and that is exactly the figure reported for 1937. It compares with 92 1/2 cents in 1936 and with \$1.02 for 1935 and having regard to the generally satisfactory trade conditions prevailing last year, may be taken as a significant figure; at the same time the possibility of some moderate expansion of the company's business in the future must not be overlooked. The balance sheet position is sound, net working capital standing at \$714,035 as against \$667,744 a year earlier, with total current assets of \$1,076,803 showing a gain of \$72,301 during the year. Among the important achievements of the past year was the reduction of the item for good will from \$150,000 to \$1. This was brought about through the transfer of \$137,289 from initial capital surplus and \$12,710 from earned surplus account. The company has also eliminated from its capital setup the one deferred share previously outstanding, which gave to its holder the right to elect one director of the company. You will possibly recall the financing of this company in 1936 when a 5 per cent preferred stock was substituted for the previously outstanding 7 per cent and the common split four-for-one. Outstanding capitalization now consists of 6,000 shares of \$50 par value preferred and 112,000 shares of no par value common.

I agree with your remarks as to the company's calibre. It has been in existence for a good many years and has achieved an outstanding success in the retail merchandising field. Its management is competent and aggressive, its labor relationships are

satisfactory and it has established its products and services firmly in the public favor; these are factors which are equally significant to the prospective investor today as the story told by figures. The company now operates 63 stores, 46 in Toronto and the remainder in the larger centres of Ontario; a uniform standard of efficiency and service is maintained in each. It is true that competition in the retail drug and allied lines is very keen but the Tamblin methods have succeeded in building up a very valuable asset of public good will. Because of the nature of its business, sales volume will depend upon the average level of purchasing power; the 28 per cent gain in net income last year was encouraging and only an unforeseen upset to the general economy should prevent future satisfactory results.

PIONEER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had some shares of Teck-Hughes for some time and have just sold them at a profit. Have thought of reinvesting in Pioneer. Do you consider Pioneer a good and safe buy—likely to continue paying dividends and to increase in value?

—S. A. M., Cobourg, Ont.

While Pioneer Gold Mines appears assured of profitable operations for a number of years, its future outlook is largely dependent upon ore developments at greater depth. Production declined last year and earnings were considerably under 1936 on account of the lower grade of ore mined and increased cost. The company's treasury, however, is in a good position and the present dividend being earned without any difficulty. While results of development at the lower levels during the past year will not be available until the annual report is issued in May, it is known that no ore shoots have been found of a grade comparable with the rich ore developed on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth levels.

The present bottom level is about 3,100 feet from surface and it is now proposed to sink an internal shaft from this depth to open three new levels. As vein fractures are stated to persist in favorable geological formations to the present depth, there is the possibility that conditions will improve on the new levels. It is interesting to note that Pioneer has options on three groups and has staked a fourth in Zebalos area, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the newest gold camp in that province and where some decidedly rich ore has been uncovered.

BIDGOOD KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like a report on Bidgood Kirkland. Are the shares worth holding in your opinion?

—M. A., Boissevain, Man.

If I held shares of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines at the present time, I would be inclined to retain them in view of recent developments which indicate the possibility of a promising ore showing paralleling the main break at a depth of 1,150 feet. Much interest attaches to this discovery, said to have similarities to the No. 20 vein which provided considerable of the ore developed on the upper levels, and closely paralleled the main break. While prominent on the 500-foot horizon, the No. 20 vein failed to show far below a depth of 650 feet, but in view of geological conditions similar shoots are believed likely to recur at depth at any time.

It is the intention to immediately drift to explore the new showing in which a slash taken out of the south wall gave an exceptionally high assay over two feet. A flat drill hole into the wall gave good values over a width of eight feet, while a similar drill hole on the 1,025-foot level to the north of the main break is also reported to have offered encouragement.

In January ore estimates were stated as showing a total of slightly over 37,600 tons averaging close to \$13.50. The mill has been handling about 140 tons daily and output is officially reported likely to be kept around the \$40,000 figure. Production for 1937 totalled \$432,139 from 44,740 tons with an average grade of \$9.66 per ton. In the previous year production was \$360,110 from 26,518 tons.

Bidgood can be said to be pioneering in a part of the East Kirkland area, quite different from the main section of the camp and the outlook would appear favorable for new ore developments which could permit of increasing production. The possibilities are that the extensive exploration now proceeding may encounter important ore bodies at any time.

SUNBEAM KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber to your paper I would very much appreciate an analysis of Sunbeam Kirkland Gold Mines Limited, giving details as to the issued capital, the number of shares issued for claims, the location of claims, work done to date and future possibilities.

—O. W. H., Toronto, Ont.

With sufficient ore already reported indicated in the main chimney-like deposit for a 100-ton daily mill operation, Sunbeam Kirkland Gold Mines Limited, has commenced a further exploration program on its group of 23 claims in the West Hawk Lake area, South-Eastern Manitoba, which is expected to determine the size of the mill to be constructed.

An extensive campaign of surface exploration and diamond drilling was completed during the past year and a half and Dr. J. F. Wright, geologist, states "the conclusion of my investigation of the Sunbeam Kirkland deposit is that the results of the exploration to date indicate possibilities of proving a deposit of promise and worthy of exploration underground." The possibility of disclosing an ore body of real importance is believed evidenced from the disclosure of two pipe or chimney-like ore bodies, raking at such angles as to indicate meeting at 1,500 or 2,000 feet from surface.

Sinking of a shaft to a depth of 270 feet has commenced and it is planned to establish levels at 125 and 250 feet, and to then crosscut and drift. Channel samples from the first two rounds of the shaft assayed \$14.90 across 7 1/2 feet and \$9.45 across eight feet, both samples being taken from the north

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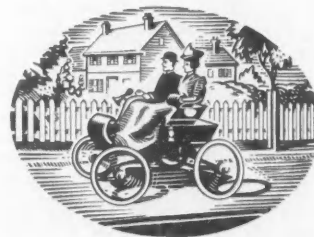
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Dividend Notices

CHARTERED TRUST and EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1% upon the paid-up capital of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1938, payable on the 1st day of April, 1938, to Shareholders of record on the 15th day of March, by order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL,
 Secretary.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED SHARES

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of \$10.00 per share has been declared on the outstanding 6 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, representing the balance of Arrears of Dividends on said Shares to and including November 30th, 1937.

Notice is further given that the regular Quarterly Dividend No. 36, on said outstanding Preferred Stock, of \$1.62 1/2 per share, has been declared for the Quarter ending February 28th, 1938. Both said Dividends are payable March 15th, 1938, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business, February 28th, 1938.

By Order of the Board,
 WILLIAM H. MARSH,
 Secretary.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37 1/2c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1938, to Shareholders of record March 15th, 1938.

By order of the Board,
 J. P. BERNIEY,
 February 25, 1938. Secretary.

MINES

BY J. A. M'RAE

SHERITT GORDON is increasing its copper production by approximately 10 per cent. It is planned to attain this objective, and still hold aggregate operating costs at the present level. The production of the mine at between \$250,000 and \$300,000 every 30 days is considered to bode well for the future. The performance, based on copper at just 10 cents per pound is such as to suggest very important benefits in event of a rise in commodities as advised by President Roosevelt, more particularly copper and zinc.

Sheritt Gordon is favored with orebodies of ideal size for low cost operations. Two orebodies, each with an average width of 14 ft., and with respective lengths of over 4,000 and 5,000 ft., lend themselves to very cheap mining.

Howey Gold Mines hoisted ore with an average grade of just \$1.25 per ton in gold during 1937 as under \$20 an ounce for the metal. With gold valued at \$35 an ounce as at present, the average grade was \$2.20 per ton. As a result, net profit for the year was \$99,336, or very close to 2 cents per share.

Nickel production in Canada during 1937 increased 56,000,000 lbs. above the record of 170,000,000 lbs. in 1936.

Sudbury Basin is holding shares and securities with a value of around \$10,000,000 as measured by current market quotations. Included in this is 1,200,000 shares of Falconbridge Nickel Mines with a value of around \$7,500,000 at the time of writing. Sudbury Basin itself has 1,700,000 shares issued, and it follows that the present back log suggests a value of \$6 behind each share, yet with the stock quoted at present on the open market at less than \$3.50 per share.

Sudbury Basin directors are closely watching the trend of prices for copper, zinc and lead. The company has a very large mine of its own near Sudbury where limited exploration indicated over 800,000 tons of ore, and under conditions indicative of deposits of considerable magnitude if further developed.

Quebec United Mines, a new comer among Quebec's active mining enterprises, appears to be making encouraging headway with its base metal property in the Eastern Townships. All three holes put down in the present drilling program have intersected zinc-silver-copper mineralization over core lengths of from ten to twelve feet thereby adding considerably to the significance of previous satisfactory drilling results. Now we hear that an important new discovery of native silver has been encountered in the sediments near the contact

(Continued on Page 23)

GOLD & DIAMOND

wall. Once the upper levels are opened up the shaft will be continued to a depth of 500 feet where drifting will be done, as well as further diamond drilling with a view to proving extensions of the ore deposit already indicated by drilling.

As a result of his investigation Dr. Wright states that the ore body is compact and will not require long exploration drifts. The pre-production charges therefore, he adds, should be exceptionally low; also, mining costs will be low. Easily accessible to the Winnipeg-Kenora highway and with a power line within four miles, he estimates an excellent profit should be made from treating \$8 to \$10 ore.

In addition to the West Hawk Lake property, Sunbeam Kirkland also has ground in the Kirkland Lake area, about one mile northwest of Macassa, and 10 claims in Tiblemont Township, Quebec. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 700,000 were issued for properties, but are held in escrow subject to release by the Ontario Securities Commission. Early in January 1,374,995 shares were in the treasury of which 1,050,000 are under option. Officers and directors are J. W. Rowland, W. G. Chipp, M. A. Chadwick, E. M. Grose and H. A. Brokenshire, all of Toronto.

POTPOURRI

K. S. L., Calgary, Alta. Yes, you are right. **ANGLO-CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOLDING COMPANY** has eight producing wells, with three wells currently drilling, and three located, to be commenced early this year. To date, every well completed by Anglo has been a commercial producer. These wells are all situated in the Turner Valley field. In addition to the acreage mentioned in the item in our February 19 issue, Anglo holds 5,000 acres on the Stevedore structure, 3,000 on the Aldersyde structure and 2,500 acres in the Taber district. A short time ago Anglo acquired 5,000 acres about ten miles south of the present proven acreage. To develop this acreage a new subsidiary, Mission Oil Company of Canada, Limited, has been incorporated, and I understand that an announcement will be made shortly with respect to the development of this property.

W. F. W., Toronto, Ont. I understand that when units of Martin-Bird Syndicate are converted into shares of **MARTIN-BIRD GOLD MINES** the exchange basis will be approximately 75 shares for each syndicate unit, but I am unable to inform you when this will be done. As there appears to be an active unlisted market for Martin-Bird shares, you might be well advised to buy the stock, instead of further units, particularly as you do not know when the exchange will be made.

K. C. R., Brockville, Ont. In my opinion the annual report of **CONSOLIDATED OKA SAND & GRAVEL CO., LIMITED** for 1937 does not provide much hope for early resumption of interest on the 6 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds, which are in default since April 30, 1932. As at December 31, 1937, bond interest due and accrued amounted to \$247,152 and the increase from \$203,537 was the main reason for the gain in excess of current liabilities over current assets from \$194,986 to \$233,836. A substantial portion of cash earnings was utilized for capital expenditures. After all charges, including provision for unpaid bond interest, net loss in 1937 was \$37,557, as against \$47,402 in 1936. Sinking fund is in arrears since November 1, 1931. A succession of operating losses over the past few years has piled up a profit and loss deficit, amounting to \$384,508 at the end of 1937.

W. J. B., Capreol, Ont. I understand additional work is proposed for the property of **OSSIAN GOLD MINES** in Deloro Township, Porcupine area. Surface work and exploration already carried out on this group of claims are reported to have been somewhat disappointing and it remains to be seen if further work will prove more encouraging. Diamond drilling on the company's Larder Lake property failed to give results comparing with those met in previous work.

D. C. P., Montreal, Que. Yes, **DAVID & FRERE, LTD.**, did better in 1937 but you are not justified, I think, in assuming that this rate of improvement will be continued as costs of operation will be substantially higher under the Quebec Fair Wage Act. Also taxes, already high, are trending upward. Operations in 1937 resulted in the company showing net profits of \$59,103, the first net profits since 1930. After depreciation of \$19,570 and taxes of \$6,918, a balance of \$32,615 remained, equivalent to \$1.30 on each of the 23,000 shares of "A" stock, which is entitled to a \$2.25 non-cumulative dividend. In 1936, a deficit of \$238 was reported after depreciation of \$18,894. Working capital was up from \$127,421 to \$137,340. A dividend of 25 cents a share was paid on the "A" stock on December 15 last—the first since 1931. The president, in his report to shareholders, remarks that taxes again were a heavy burden, and that this year if the regulations of the Fair Wage Act, reducing working hours to 48 hours a week, come into effect as submitted, prospects for continued improvement in profits and for a dividend in the coming year will be considerably reduced. Taxes last year totalled \$116,000 against \$90,000 one year before.

S. D., Brantford, Ont. **DOMINION KIRKLAND GOLD MINES'** property was acquired by **KIRKWIN GOLD MINES** on an exchange basis of one share of the latter for each 10 Dominion Kirkland, but these shares are pooled at the discretion of the Ontario Securities Commissioner. I cannot advise whether it would be to your advantage to make the exchange suggested in their letter, as they do not state how much of your Dominion stock you would not doubt have to sacrifice to secure free stock. However, I know of no market at present for Kirkwin shares, but naturally free stock, providing there is a market, is more convenient to dispose of.

L. E. A. S., Tracadie, N.B. Yes, I do consider **INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM** a good buy at the present price of 30. Reflecting increased production of crude oil and natural gasoline, and higher average prices, International Petroleum's net income expanded to \$1.81 per share in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, from \$1.65 in the previous year. Production to date in the current fiscal year has increased slightly. The outlook favors continued moderate gains in output and relatively well maintained prices. I do not think that any early change in the established regular and extra dividend is likely. Since the company's largest market is in the United States, I would say that the current uncertain business conditions there, plus recent experiments at market con-

trol, are responsible for the decline in this stock. Prior to the year ended June 30, 1935, no financial statements were issued by International Petroleum. Although this prohibits an analysis of earnings over a period of years, earnings were undoubtedly large in view of the strong financial position disclosed as of June 30, 1935, and the long and uninterrupted record of dividend payments. The dividend rate has been increased steadily over the past 10 years or so, and was supplemented by substantial extras in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

R. A. G., Montreal, Que. **INSPIRATION MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.**, is a capably managed and well financed diamond drilling and exploration company which while active throughout Ontario and Quebec, has not made any outstanding news as yet. It is interested in numerous operations and the likelihood of its activities resulting in a worthwhile find would appear promising. Last year the company had 32 diamond drilling outfits operating in the two provinces, and in the first seven months of the year completed over 33 miles of diamond drilling under contract. It has large property holdings in Quebec and to a lesser extent in Ontario, as well as interests in other properties. At last report exploration of its property adjoining Maniwaki Gold, in Vauquelin Township, Quebec, was proceeding and the first three holes at 100-foot intervals from the boundary showed continuation of the silicified zone over from the Maniwaki ground. Late in December it was reported that the National Malartic Mining Company property, which adjoins Sladen Malartic, was being diamond drilled under option. At the beginning of last year 1,000,000 shares of the company's stock were sold at \$1 a share, but you will have to decide for yourself whether or not to purchase more shares at the prevailing price.

P. V. H., Windsor, Ont. Earnings of **BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED**, for the final six months of 1937 are understood to have compared much more favorably with the similar period of the previous year than did those of the first six months as compared with the like period of 1936. You will recall that it was officially announced that earnings for the first half of 1937 showed a decrease contrasted with the first half of 1936, due partly to higher labor costs and labor disturbances in the company's plants on the Pacific coast. I understand that while net for the entire year will be lower than for 1936, the greater portion of this decline can be attributed to the earlier months of the year, and that results for the final months showed only a slight decline from those of the corresponding period of 1936. It is expected, therefore, that net earnings available for bond interest will be sufficient to cover mandatory interest and full interest on the income bonds.

H. S. W., Montreal, Que. Holders of the 7 per cent income bonds of the **B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO. OF CANADA** have been advised that earnings for 1937 were not sufficient to permit of payment of any interest on the bonds. The last interest distribution on this security was 4 1/2 per cent in March, 1936. Arrears to date approximate 4 1/4 per cent.

M. J. L., St. Catharines, Ont. **AKBAR GOLD MINES** has been formed, with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, to take over the property and mining equipment of Hillside Mines. Considerable surface exploration has been completed on the property which is located at WaWa Lake, Michipicoten area. Two tunnels were driven and these are reported to have cut a number of veins. A test mill was installed but until further exploration and development is completed by the new company, it is difficult to advise you as to its future possibilities.

G. T. S., Saskatoon, Sask. The preliminary estimate of \$812,679 earned by **BREWERS & DISTILLERS** of Vancouver for 1937 indicates net equivalent to \$1.41 a share, as compared with 96c in 1936. At the annual meeting to be held on April 28, shareholders will be asked to approve payment of a dividend of 50c and a bonus of 50c a share. On May 20, 1937, a dividend of 40c and a bonus of 10c were paid out of earnings. Two capital distributions of \$1 each were made in 1937: on February 1 and November 15. Thus, within a period of about 15 months, a total of \$3.50 a share will have been disbursed on the stock. These large payments are mainly accounted for by liquidation of the company's American type inventories. At the end of 1936 capital surplus was shown at \$1,009,945, which could be distributed free of tax, providing there was no undistributed earned surplus. The capital stock was converted on a 1-for-10 basis into present common in October, 1936.

B. M., Hamilton, Ont. As the outlook for **OMEGA MINES** appears to be improving, it might be worthwhile retaining the shares. Production for 1937 is estimated at \$750,000, as compared with \$430,273 in the previous year, with average recovery last year around \$4.75 per ton compared with \$3.78 in 1936. I understand an increased operating profit is being shown since the milling rate was advanced to 500 tons daily. It is considered possible when workings at this property go below the 1,000-foot level that there may be some improvement in the grade of ore. It will likely be nearly three years before the indebtedness to Castle-Tretheway will be repaid.

P. H. H., Toronto, Ont. No, I do not think the **CANADA STEAMSHIP** bonds would be a "sound investment" at the present time. These bonds, selling at 78, to yield 6.4 per cent, have failed to earn interest requirements since 1930, and, while it is reported that the company will probably earn all fixed charges, after adequate depreciation allowances, in 1937, this belated spurt does not entitle its bonds to investment rating. Since grain carrying comprises a large part of Canada Steamship's income, the outlook for the bonds is also dependent upon western crops, which have been poor for some time past and remain an unpredictable factor in the future. I would rate the bonds as a not-unattractive speculation, which should show a moderate appreciation given a return to normal business and market conditions.

N. J. M., Penetanguishene, Ont. No work is proceeding on the **MYLAMAQUE GOLD MINES'** property in Bourlamaque Township, Quebec. The location of the property to the south of Lamaque Gold Mines is interesting and further exploration can be expected once additional finances are raised. The company has a small amount of cash in the treasury, but this is being conserved. At the present time drilling near the south boundary of the property is being watched with interest. G. E. Farrar of Hamilton, is president; W. M. Gordon, Toronto, secretary-treasurer, and A. W. White, Jr., Toronto and W. O'Reilly, Bourlamaque, directors. A company known as **FARRAR QUEBEC MINES**, with a capital of \$20,000, \$1 par, has been formed to take over the property to meet the requirements of the Quebec laws.

K. L. Alliston, Ont. I would advise holding your **PROVINCE OF ALBERTA** bonds. I think the current market price reflects the political, rather than the economic situation in the Province; plus, of course, a generally weak market and the effect of the government's monetary experiment upon this particular security. I do not think that there is any immediate prospect of an increase in the interest rate. However, I am of the opinion that the long-term outlook for bondholders is promising, and that in time they will realize the full amount of their investment. I do not think any action in this regard will be taken by the Alberta government, though. If I were you I would take the attitude that the Province of Alberta is able to pay its full interest charges, but that it lacks the willingness to do so at the present time. Under proper political procedure, I believe that Alberta could meet its obligations. An interesting result of the government's action in cutting the interest rate on its outstanding debentures is that it has been able to operate on a balanced budget with no assistance from the Dominion.

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Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver

This Company's strictly "mutual" operations enable it to distribute liberal annual dividends to all policyholders, while affording them the highest form of fire protection, supervision and safety.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED—1906
A STRONG PROGRESSIVE COMPANY
Offices from Coast to Coast

Concerning Insurance

Credit Insurance Provided by British Government for Exporters to Foster Trade With Other Countries

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ONE of the many ways in which the British Government encourages the development of export trade is to furnish exporters with credit insurance facilities. This coverage is provided by a department of the Government called the Export Credits Guarantee Department, which is managed by experts.

It was set up originally to facilitate trade with the many new countries created by the Peace treaties, but subsequently went extensively into the guarantee of credits on Russian business. Emerging later with a surplus of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), it found increased favor in the eyes of the Government, and it was decided to continue it in operation permanently.

When it was established in 1919, there was a limit of £26,000,000 placed on the aggregate of the guarantees it was empowered to give, as well as a time limit to its existence, which was not to be continued after 1940. Last year, however, an Act was passed, increasing the aggregate of the guarantees to £50,000,000, and doing away altogether with the time limit. It appears that at the same time a promise was given to the ship building industry by the Government that it would again give consideration to the matter of extending credit insurance facilities to that industry.

Early in 1937 an investigator was sent to China to make a study of conditions in that country and to report on the possibility of further exports to China in co-operation with the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Luckily for the Department, the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict took place before matters got beyond the preliminary stage, so that presumably no commitments were made.

THIS incident, however, is regarded as an illustration of the large part played by luck in underwriting exceptional risks of this sort, and shows how unsuitable they are for coverage by private insurers, though on the continent of Europe credit insurance of this kind is frequently carried on through co-operation of private insurers with state credit insurance departments.

Latest returns available of the business transacted by the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the British Government are for the fiscal year of 1935 which ended March 31, 1936. In that year the net premium income was £242,911, as compared with £249,348 in 1934, £150,589 in 1933, £441,575 in 1932, £781,094 in 1931, and £267,610 in 1930.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the returns is the low loss ratio shown on the business transacted by the Department. In the latest year dealt with, 1935, the claims amounted to only £8,625, or 3.55 per cent. of the premium income. That this low loss ratio was not exceptional is shown by the fact that the average for the previous four years was but 5.60 per cent. Not since 1930, when the loss ratio was 26.60 per cent., has there been what is regarded as a normal loss ratio for credit insurance.

Over a six-year period, from 1930 to 1935 inclusive, the premium income totalled £2,135,126, while the claims totalled £120,084, or 5.63 per cent. of the premiums, and the expenses amounted to £213,787, or 10.02 per cent. of the premiums, showing a favorable total balance of £1,799,257, or 84.37 per cent. of the premiums. Interest revenue for the six years totalled £228,125, which was £14,941 in excess of the total expenses of the business, and further increased the favorable balance on the six years' operations.

WHILE these figures would make it seem that the business was very profitable, they do not tell the whole story. In the first place, the risk is essentially a catastrophe risk that is regarded as unsuitable for a private insurer to carry and only suitable for a Government with the resources of the national revenue. This is shown by the large amount which it is found necessary to maintain in the suspense account as a reserve fund against outstanding risks.

This suspense account was opened some years ago by the transfer of the balance of the 1930 account, and was increased by the balances of later years until now it amounts to £1,590,222, which is equal to 92.5 per cent. of the premium income of these years, but it is still a suspense account against outstanding contingencies.

Total net funds of the Department now amount to £2,041,000, of which £2,038,672 is at credit with the Government in "Exchequer Account," the balance being the excess of current debtor accounts over current creditor accounts. The Department is credited with interest on its Exchequer balance. Interest revenue in 1935 amounted to £60,148, which represents 3.14 per cent. on the mean of the Exchequer balances of the year.

Expenses of administration are charged against the interest revenue. In 1935 they amounted to £51,225,

or 21.1 per cent. of the premium receipts, and were £8,869 less than the interest revenue for the year, though they were £11,094 more than the expenses of the previous year. The expense ratio of 21.1 per cent. is made up of: salaries, 11.2 per cent.; rents, 3.2 per cent.; travelling, 4.7 per cent.; pensions, 2.0 per cent.

In one of the tables there is shown the total value of exports, the total liability under guarantees, the premiums and fees, and the average premium rate for each of the past six years. In 1931 the total value of exports was £8,341,579, on which the total liability under guarantees was £5,043,979, or 60.5 per cent. of the total volume of exports, while the premiums and fees amounted to £267,610, or an average rate of 5.30 per cent.

It is to be noted that the proportion of the total value of the exports guaranteed by the Department has shown a steady decline in recent years, and so has the average rate. In 1936 the total value of exports was £20,557,373, on which the total liability under guarantees was £5,590,423, or 27.2 per cent. of the total value of the exports, while the premiums and fees amounted to £107,939, or an average rate of 1.97 per cent.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL GROWTH IN BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL STRENGTH

STEADY progress was made last year by the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, which writes non-assessable policies at standard rates and returns at the end of the year by way of refunds or dividends what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far these dividends have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to policyholders.

In 1937 the dividends paid policyholders were \$1,291,497, as compared with \$1,143,727 in 1936, while at the same time the assets were increased by \$775,926 to \$7,683,067, and the net surplus over unearned premium reserves and all liabilities was increased by \$230,989 to \$2,247,196. Losses paid in 1937 were \$2,251,886, as against \$2,150,763 in 1936.

Incorporated in 1901, the company has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$524,306 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1937 its total admitted assets in Canada were \$820,488.49, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$421,270.90, showing a surplus in this country of \$399,577.49.

Net premiums written in Canada in 1937 were \$744,067.21, as compared with \$658,631.59 in 1936, while the net losses incurred were \$170,669.77, as against \$145,139.26 in 1936. The company now has fifteen fully staffed branches in leading Canadian cities, as follows: Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Kelowna, Victoria and Moncton.

MONTH'S SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE UP 10 1/2%

RECORDING an improvement of 10 1/2%, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, new ordinary life insurance sales in Canada and Newfoundland in January totalled \$30,606,000, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and given out by The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 87% of the total business in force, and exclusive of group insurance, annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:—

British Columbia, \$2,471,000; Alberta, \$1,224,000; Saskatchewan, \$707,000; Manitoba, \$1,605,000; Ontario, \$14,336,000; Quebec, \$7,798,000; New Brunswick, \$820,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,154,000; Prince Edward Island, \$176,000; Newfoundland, \$315,000; Total, \$30,606,000.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE NOW UNDER DOMINION REGISTRY

THE Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company of Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, has received from the Dominion Department of Insurance a Certificate of Registry, and already taken out Provincial licenses in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Ontario Branch will be operated in conjunction with the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company under the management of Carson P. Eddy assisted by Robert P. Woodcroft, formerly inspector for the Merchants Fire Insurance Company. These companies, operating non-board, maintain offices in the Excelsior Life Building, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto.

U.S.F. & G. TORONTO OFFICE WINS "DAVIS CUP"

WORD has been received by Colonel Sidney W. Band, Manager of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, that the Toronto Office of the company has won the coveted Davis Cup. Three years ago Mr. E. Asbury Davis, President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, offered this cup for annual competition among the forty branches



J. L. McLACHLIN, B.A., A.I.A., A.A.S., who has been appointed Secretary of the Confederation Life Association, succeeding C. R. Dent, retired after more than fifty years' service with the Association. Mr. McLachlin joined the head office staff in 1914, enlisted in 1915, served throughout the War with 95th Brigade, R.F.A., and returned in 1919 to take up his duties at the head office. For several years he was in charge of the Hollerith Division of the Actuarial Department, and since March, 1933, has been Assistant Secretary.

of the company. To the Branch showing the largest increase in Fidelity, Surety and Burglary loss ratio for the year, goes the honor of holding this trophy. In 1935, the first year of the competition, Philadelphia came out on top. The following year it was won and held by Los Angeles. For 1937 the Davis Cup travels up to Toronto. Closely following Toronto for the year were the branches at Detroit, Memphis and Montreal.

Colonel Band's appointment as Manager of the Toronto Office was made just a year ago and to win the award, in competition with the company's thirty-nine other branches, is a fitting celebration of his first anniversary. Award of the Davis Cup carries with it a bonus to every member of the Toronto staff.

DRUNKOMETER AMONG NEW SAFETY DEVICES

THE extravagance of speed, a new safe driving appeal, that strikes directly at the motorists' pocketbook was shown by The Aetna Casualty & Surety Company at the recent annual convention of the American Road Builders Association.

Illuminated mechanical displays, prepared from Aetna's recently released safe driving booklet, "Are You Paying A Speed Tax", effectively illustrate that excessive speed not only endangers life and property, but also adds a direct tax to operating costs of a car.

Included in the displays were animated charts showing how gasoline and oil consumption increase with the rate of speed, and how fast driving causes excessive wear on brakes and tires.

In addition to the speed tax demonstration, the Aetna exhibit included the internationally known driving tests for determining reaction time and steering ability, a newly devised Glarometer for measuring susceptibility to headlight glare and a demonstration of the Harger Drunkometer which is being used by police departments in determining intoxication.

The demonstration, which was presented to show one of the recent contributions to safe driving, consists of a large cabinet which contains figures representing a sober and an intoxicated driver. Between the two figures is mounted a glass tube containing a chemical solution. As the "drunken driver's" breath is forced into the tube, the solution undergoes a change in color in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol in the driver's breath.

Through the use of the Drunkometer, which was developed by Dr. R. N. Harger, Professor of Biochemistry and Toxicology at Indiana University, police departments have found it possible to measure the concentration of alcohol in a driver's system and thus determine whether or not he was intoxicated.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Co. of Montreal safe to insure with?

—L. S. S., Bancroft, Ont.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1849 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1928. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$161,100 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Its total assets in Canada at the beginning of 1937 were \$248,218.97, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$127,548.51, showing a surplus here of \$120,670.46. Its total admitted assets were \$4,525,295.32, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,000,492.60, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,524,802.72. As the paid up capital amounted to \$1,000,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,524,802.72 over capital, unearned premium reserves, contingency reserves and all liabilities.

It is accordingly in a strong financial position and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Could you oblige me with details of insurance debt of Locomotive Engineers (B. of L. E.) headquarters Cleveland U.S.A. Being personally concerned I'd like to know whether the

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FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

reorganization of about two years ago has proved beneficial and would be pleased to know if obligations are being met and whether in your opinion they are safe to stay with.

—M. B. H., Toronto, Ont.

Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association, with head office in the B. of L. E. Bldg. at Cleveland, Ohio, put new monthly rates into effect on October 1, 1937, which applied to members as of age at entry, and which were calculated to place its insurance business on a sound basis.

Its assets as of January 1, 1937, totalled \$4,347,565.23, while its liabilities, including reserves of \$3,560,058.21 and contingent reserves of \$458,108.13, amounted to \$4,094,177.45, leaving unassigned funds of \$253,387.78. Insurance in force amounted to \$54,360,965.00. Benefit members numbered 35,131. Benefits paid in 1936 amounted to \$1,627,246.99.

If still in need of insurance protection, it would be advisable in my opinion to stay with it, as it is highly improbable that any further changes in rates will be necessary in view of its present position. But in taking out more insurance, I would advise buying it from a company that is regularly licensed in Canada and which has a deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am enclosing a descriptive folder of the plan of the North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago, 830 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

Is this company's plan operative in Canada and would you anticipate any difficulties in connection with claims?

—M. H. M., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

As the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, with office at 830 Broad St., Newark, N.J., is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, I would advise against insuring with it.

If you were living in the United States, where the company is licensed, the company would be safe to insure with, as it is in strong financial position and payment of any valid claim could be enforced in the U.S. courts if necessary, but as it is not licensed in Canada payment of a claim could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take action in the United States. Experience shows that it pays to insure only with companies that are regularly licensed in this country and which have deposits with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Ten years ago one of my friends, 27 years of age at the time, bought a \$5000, 20 payment life policy, paying a premium of \$158.50 per year, which if he continued for 10 years more would be fully paid and will be further increased by some dividends which the agent claims will amount to \$2,000 additional insurance.

This man today has a family of four children and this is his only insurance policy. An agent of another company has advised him to go back to the company and ask them to change that policy from the day he bought it, to one without profits for \$10,000 bearing a premium of \$155.00 per year. The agent states that this new policy can be surrendered in 20 years from the original date for a fully paid one, for \$5,370, or the agent recommends further that the insured buy a new Life Policy for \$10,000 with a premium of \$145.30 per year.

This new policy provides \$5,000 regular insurance, \$5,000 term for 20 years and the policy may be surrendered for a fully paid policy of \$2,500. This would give his family a combined protection of \$12,500—reducing when the family has grown up 20 years later. His new policy may be surrendered for a fully paid life policy of \$2,925. What is the most advisable thing for my friend to do?

—M. D. J., Quebec, Que.

In my opinion the most advisable thing for your friend to do is to maintain his present 20-pay life policy in force, as it would mean a loss to him to make any of the changes suggested by the agent of the other company.

While he cannot get his 20-pay life policy changed into a \$10,000 non-pay policy with a premium of \$155 a year

SHAW & BEGG

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NON-BOARD FACILITIES—CANADIAN AND ONTARIO MANAGERS

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840	Assets \$ 1,244,288.58
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1923	Assets \$ 949,878.13
CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO. Established 1911	Assets \$ 792,379.12
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$18,041,798.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 8,342,731.02
BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.Y. Established 1918	Assets \$ 7,378,390.12
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 4,458,561.58
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 6,224,813.96
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1875	Assets \$ 5,293,806.37
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	Assets \$ 1,163,869.98
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1911	Assets \$18,868,087.42

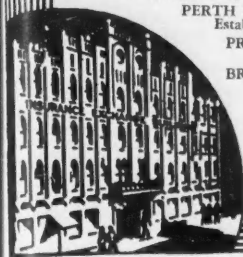
TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES

GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1839	Assets \$ 2,338,791.23
ECONOMICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 2,290,582.46
PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1863	Assets \$ 1,619,445.81
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Established 1903	Assets \$10,050,194.75
BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1908	Assets \$ 3,661,446.64

Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring Non-Board facilities.

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H. BEGG, President and Manager



We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

anyway, it would not pay him to do so if he could. In another ten years he will have his 20-pay policy fully paid for, and will have \$5,000 of insurance together with the amount added by way of bonus additions for the rest of his life, or as long as such protection is needed without further cost, whereas under the plan proposed by the other agent he becomes obligated to pay premiums for the rest of his life. Should the time arrive when protection is no longer required, he can convert the cash value of his paid up 20-pay life policy into income for his later years.

It would be worth while for your friend to get the agent of the other company to put his proposition in writing and sign it—which he should be quite willing to do if he is sincere in his recommendations—and then submit the letter to the company carrying his insurance for its analysis.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber to your paper I shall be glad to have your opinion of the Standard Life Assurance Company. How does their premium income compare with their operating expenses during the past ten years, and do they have a high interest income in proportion to premium? I understand their operating cost is low, and would like your opinion in this respect.

I am offered a life assurance policy with annuity at age 60, at an unusually attractive rate. Would you advise me to take it out?

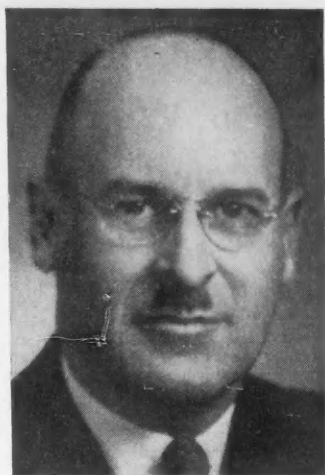
—B. W. J., Toronto, Ont.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, with Canadian head office at Montreal, is an old-established and soundly managed British company, which was founded in 1825 and mutualized in 1925, and which has been doing business in Canada since 1833.

It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$12,266,767 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All Canadian policies are written and issued in Canada, and all Canadian claims are settled and paid by the Canadian head office.

In low operating cost and in returns to policyholders by way of bonuses or dividends, it compares favorably with any other company doing business in Canada, and if you took out a policy with it you would be making no mistake.

While its premium income has increased since 1927 from \$5,761,370, to \$8,921,835, an increase of 55 per cent, its expenses and commission in the same period have increased from \$1,134,270 to \$1,460,920, an increase



W. G. REBURN, Manager, Toronto up-town branch of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, whose 40th year of association with the company is being celebrated this month.

of less than 29 per cent, so that the growth in the volume of business has been accomplished without a corresponding growth in the expenses of management.

In the ten years, 1927, to 1936 inclusive, the total premium income was \$66,370,435, while the interest income amounted to \$47,901,460, showing a very high interest income in relation to premium income. (£1 taken as equivalent of \$5).

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly advise me if you consider the "Mutual Life Assce. Co. of Canada" to be a safe and sound insurance company to do business with in Canada.

Please explain the difference between a "Mutual" company and others like the Canada Life, for instance.

My son, 28, single and on a moderate salary with opportunity to advance, has been offered a pension-type of policy in the above Mutual Company that seems to be so much better than policies that I carry, that there is no comparison. I have advised him to wait till I hear from you.

—C. A. J., Edmonton, Alta.

Your son will be getting an excellent policy if he takes one with the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, as the company is one of the foremost life insurance institutions as regards financial strength and sound management, and also as regards satisfactory returns to policyholders.

It was established in 1869, and at the end of 1937 its total assets were \$169,887,078, and its surplus funds over all liabilities amounted to \$8,414,736. Policyholders are accordingly fully protected however far into the future their contracts may extend.

The difference between a mutual company and a stock company like the Canada Life, for example, is that the former has no capital stock, while the latter has a capital stock, which entitles the holders to a share of the profits earned by the company. There being no shareholders in a mutual company, all the profits belong to the policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In your opinion, how much insurance, and what type, should be carried by a 27 year old, newly married man, earning \$140.00 a month and which should progressively increase? He now carries a 20-pay life policy for \$1,000, which has run 6 years. As a Chemical graduate, and engaged on the Technical staff of a large Canadian Industry he also is covered—for the duration of his employment—for a group insurance policy of \$1,200, at present, and which will probably increase up to \$3,000, proportionately with his earnings. His employers are considering setting up a co-operative retirement plan so the question is made still more difficult.

—H. G. W., Toronto, Ont.

In the case of a prudent family man, the amount devoted to insurance protection and savings usually represents about fifteen per cent of his yearly salary or wages. If you took out a whole life policy for \$5,000 with the family income rider attached, and maintained your present 20-pay life policy and group insurance certificate in force, you would be holding a reasonable amount of insurance protection in relation to your income at the present time, in my opinion. The remainder of the amount represented by fifteen per cent of your salary should be used to build up a savings account in some reliable depository, such as a chartered bank, loan or trust company.

Later on, as your income increases, you could profitably devote a portion of your earnings to the purchase of additional life insurance on a retirement income plan, which while affording additional family protection would also provide an income at age 60 or 65.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A local minister has been offered a policy in the Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis.

The accident part is limited to two years and we wonder if the company has a deposit for the security of Canadian policyholders and if it is generally first class organization with a good record.

L. H. Sarnia, Ont.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1901, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$134,820 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in this country to the extent permitted by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a deposit in Canada at

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UNION SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1835

ASSETS OVER \$30 MILLION

Head Office for Canada—Toronto

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)



CANADA SECURITY ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1913

Affiliated with and all Policies Guaranteed by
the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE - 12 Wellington Street East, Toronto

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1937

ASSETS	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:	
Office Premises and Real Estate held for sale	\$ 198,651.50
Mortgages and Agreements	391,018.02
Bonds and Stocks	79,674.94
Loans to Estates and Trusts	109,874.78
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	10,896.98
Accounts Receivable	12,422.62
Deposit Vaults and Furniture	17,435.52
Cash on Hand and in Banks	41,861.29
	\$ 861,835.65
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:	
Mortgages	\$ 1,596,774.33
Government and Municipal Bonds	206,280.40
Cash on Hand and in Banks	101,260.13
	\$ 1,904,314.86
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES:	
Investments and Assets held	\$ 9,976,016.05
Cash on Hand and in Banks	55,089.14
	\$10,031,105.19
	\$12,797,255.70

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:	
Capital Paid Up	\$ 790,116.31
Reserve	25,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Taxes	3,140.00
Accounts Payable	1,203.63
Dividend Payable 3rd Jan., 1938	7,901.16
Profit and Loss	34,474.55
	\$ 861,835.65
GUARANTEED ACCOUNT:	
Guaranteed Trust Certificates	\$ 1,584,475.62
Trust Savings	319,839.24
	\$ 1,904,314.86
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES	10,031,105.19
	\$12,797,255.70

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance brought forward from 1936	\$23,338.60
Net Profit for year	33,205.95
	\$58,544.55
Appropriated as follows:	
Reserve for Taxes	\$ 5,662.11
Reserve for Depreciation	2,605.76
Dividends	15,802.13
Balance carried forward to 1938	34,474.55
	\$58,544.55
W. H. Wardrope, K.C. President	Charles Bauckham Managing Director

least equal to the reserve on its certificates in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total admitted assets at the beginning of 1937 were \$1,849,669.17, while its total liabilities, including reserves, amounted to \$1,457,939.11. Thus there was a surplus of \$390,730.06 over reserves and all liabilities.

With regard to its life insurance policies, all forms provide for the levy of additional assessments, but otherwise are similar to legal reserve contracts with standard provisions.

I would greatly appreciate some information regarding the United Mutual Fire Insurance Co., i.e., how safe it is, has it the required deposit with the Government, etc.? I would also like similar information about the Northwestern Mutual.

—D. W. G., Toronto, Ont.

United Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Boston, Mass., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1908, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1925. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$104,100 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the beginning of 1937 its total assets in Canada were \$134,477.17, while its total liabilities here

amounted to \$61,621.69, showing a surplus in this country of \$72,855.48. Its head office financial statement showed total admitted assets of \$5,569,814, and a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,503,583. While it has a capital of \$100,000, it operates on a mutual basis, and under the Massachusetts law applicable to such companies, it is required to issue an assessable policy. The assessment liability of policyholders is one premium, but so far no assessments have been made, and in view of the present strong financial position of the company this contingent liability is a remote one. It is safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$541,719 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Its total assets in Canada at the beginning of 1937 were \$862,208.95, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$377,132.86, showing a surplus in this country of \$485,076.08. Its head office financial statement showed total admitted assets of \$6,907,141, and a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,916,206. It is safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable. Its policy is non-assessable.



The Annual Statement of NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED 1901)

FOR THE YEAR 1937

SOUND growth and increased policyholder-security are reflected in the operations of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association for 1937, which during that year again added impressively to a record of steady, consistent progress over a period of nearly four decades.

ASSETS INCREASED \$775,926.49
SURPLUS INCREASED \$230,989.88

POLICYHOLDER BENEFITS YEAR 1937

Losses Paid	\$2,231,686.50
Dividends Paid to Policyholders	\$1,291,497.34
Losses Paid to Policyholders Since Organization	\$40,331,631.16
Dividends Paid to Policyholders Since Organization	\$23,187,321.80

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

1. Dividends are paid direct to policyholders.
2. Policies are Non-assessable.
3. Careful selection of properties and owners, and full cooperation of policyholders has resulted in a consistent and substantial growth since organization.
4. Prompt and satisfactory settlement of losses.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As of December 31, 1937

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash in Office and Banks	Reserve for Losses and Adjustment Expense
\$1,308,175.80	\$ 313,020.15
Securities	Reserve for Unearned Premiums
5,490,965.74	4,812,817.94
These securities consist of Government, state and municipal bonds at amortized value and other securities of the highest grade plus accrued interest.	This reserve is the full unearned portion of the premiums and is available for the payment of losses.
Premiums in Course of Collection	Reserve to Cover All Other Liabilities
700,100.19	310,033.08
All accounts over 90 days old are excluded.	This is a reserve to cover taxes accrued and all other miscellaneous liabilities.
Miscellaneous Assets	*Surplus
183,825.81	2,247,196.37
Consisting of amounts due from other insurance companies, real estate owned, etc.	Includes \$100,000.00 voluntary reserve.
*Total Admitted Assets Belonging to Policyholders	Total
\$7,683,067.54	\$7,683,067.54

*On the basis of December 31, 1937, market value for all stocks and bonds owned, assets and surplus would be increased by \$69,541.41 to: Assets, \$7,752,608.95; Surplus, \$2,316,737.78.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA:

Randall Building, 535 West Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C.

BRANCHES:

TORONTO, HAMILTON, OTTAWA, HALIFAX, N.S., ST. JOHN, N.B., MONCTON, N.B., QUEBEC CITY, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, EDMONTON, CALGARY, KELOWNA, VICTORIA.

FUTURE OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Canada Now in Better Strategic Position to Welcome a Normal or Good Wheat Crop Than in Many Years

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau.

THE ways of bureaucratic officials and political planners are sometimes incomprehensible to experienced reviewers, to say nothing about the average reader. Two propagandized examples have received considerable newspaper space throughout Canada during the last few months. The source of inspiration in each case was London, England. Both dealt at dignified length, as learned authorities, on the future problem of Canadian wheat,—always an interesting problem. Each rendered an entirely opposite judgment. Placing the two sensational reports side by side, the only conclusion is that both are floundering hopelessly in a maze of crystal-gazing fantasies.

A gentleman by the name of Street, now enjoying life in England after a brief experience as a prairie farmer, proclaimed that Western Canada is through as a wheat-producing country. Some Canadian and foreign publications carried his stories in full. The British Broadcasting Corporation even sponsored his message over the net-work, so it must have been taken seriously as an expert pronouncement of importance. The substance of his argument is that drought and soil-mining have combined to reduce the prospects of prairie wheat productivity to impotency—and in self-protection the British Isles must get busy and grow more grain.

What inspired this vocal explosion from a safe place in London remains

rather mysterious. Agricultural officials and experienced farmers in the prairie provinces appear to have treated his prophecy in much the same way as westerners react to weather predictions. They are accustomed to being assured of an open winter by experts, and then experiencing one of the coldest on record.

MR. STREET'S doctrine of scarcity barely had time to fade out of the picture when a second unexpected blast came out of London from still another body of experts. But instead of the forecast wheat famine, Canada is again threatened with disaster through the danger of harvesting too much. The judgment was considered so vital that cabled newspaper despatches were released to all parts of the world.

And so the alarmist expert grain prophets disagree. One cancels out the other. There is no cause for alarm among grain-growers. The exhibition does indicate the absurdity of any individual presuming to forecast what western prairie weather or crop conditions will be one, two, three, or more years in advance. It cannot be done for even one month, as experience has proven many times.

The most recent prediction was made by the World Wheat Advisory Committee. There was reason to believe this organization had quietly passed out the wheat experting circle. It is partially financed by the Dominion Government (for what pur-

pose the taxpayers might like to know), and was formed by Mr. Bennett when political planning and regimentation appeared to be in popular favor. After suspended animation for four years the committee doubtless hoped to stage a come-back through sensational but meaningless revelations. The stunt does reveal how difficult it is to eliminate bureaucratic officialdom once a foothold is secured.

It might be worth while to review for public enlightenment the result of previous prophecies made by the Wheat Advisory Committee officials. In 1933 they decreed that the only solution to a burdensome surplus was through the curtailment of acreage in producing countries by fifteen per cent,—backed by a complicated and impracticable system of export quotas. Such a possibility as drought and other balancing influences of Nature never appeared to enter the calculations of expert minds bent on planned marketing manipulation and price control.

Even the countries which financed this committee paid no attention to its voluminous judgments and newspaper stories of threatened disaster. Four years later this world wheat carry-over (in which Canada's was the most serious) ceased to exist; Canada's exportable bins are now nearly empty, and this year we are even importing wheat from the United States. The unpredictable works of Nature soon confounded the nicely laid plans of theoretical experts. Had the committee's suggested regulations been carried out a serious international wheat shortage would now be in evidence.

AND so it would appear safe to place their last prophecy in the same category as the one made in 1933. The official experts did some very bad guessing then, and it is charitable to suggest that they are still playing the same face-saving game. If they now have the uncanny power to predict wheat production with any accuracy during the next two years (what Nature will do, and will not do) Canada's delegate should be recalled at once to Ottawa. He is too valuable a man to be left hiding his light under a bushel in London.

During the last quarter of a century the writer learned from experience the foolishness of attempting to forecast western weather or grain production even a week or so in ad-



JOHN F. MCKINLEY, of Ottawa, Ont., who has joined the board of directors of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited. Mr. McKinley is Judge of the Family Court, Ottawa, and Chairman of the Ontario Parole Board.

vance. The elements play such an important role and unexpected pranks that glib-tongued political and economic prophets are frequently placed in a ridiculous position.

For instance, during 1933 and 1934 there were numerous "Mr. Streets," in both Western and Eastern Canada, who claimed that large sections of southern prairie land could never harvest another wheat crop. But in 1935 moisture conditions were so favorable that had it not been for a tragic rust epidemic, just as the grain was maturing, the "hopeless areas" would have produced one of the largest crops on record. Given a normal break indications are that the 1938 crop may again fool a lot of pessimistic "experts."

Canada is now in a more strategic position to welcome a normal or good wheat crop than it has been for many years. The price-restraining carry-over has been cleared (thanks to a sane sales policy) to such an extent that it promises to be negligible by the end of July—consisting largely of Durum wheat. Argentina and Australia will have no difficulty getting rid of their surplus before Canada again becomes a serious (we hope) competitor. The Argentine has 57,000,000 bushels less to export this year, and Australia is favored with 16,000,000 more than in 1937.

The United States had a good crop last year and again became a factor in the export market. They shipped 58,542,000 bushels by the end of January, compared to 4,442,000 in '36, and 1,915,000 in '35. During the same time Canadian exports dropped to 58,542,000 bushels, as against 135,100,000 in '36, and 110,444,000 in '35. The last revised statistics from

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IS THE SYSTEM AT FAULT, OR ONLY THE LEADERSHIP?

(An Editorial in The London Sphere)

THE United States contains 6 per cent. of the world's area and 7 per cent. of its population. It normally consumes 48 per cent. of the world's coffee, 53 per cent. of its tin, 56 per cent. of its rubber, 21 per cent. of its sugar, 72 per cent. of its silk, 36 per cent. of its coal, 42 per cent. of its pig iron, 47 per cent. of its copper and 69 per cent. of its crude petroleum.

The United States operates 60 per cent. of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, owns 89 per cent. of the motor cars in use, operates 33 per cent. of the railroads. It produces 70 per cent. of the oil, 60 per cent. of the wheat and cotton, 50 per cent. of the copper and pig iron, and 40 per cent. of the lead and coal output of the globe.

The United States possesses almost

\$11,000,000,000 in gold, or nearly half of the world's monetary metal. It has two-thirds of civilization's banking resources. The purchasing power of the population is greater than that of the 500,000,000 people in Europe, or the more than a billion Asiatics.

Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity. But pompous statesmen, looking over the estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, ought to be abandoned, must be discarded, that the time has come to substitute political management for individual initiative and supervision.

There is only one way to characterize that proposal—it is just damn foolishness.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

averages have been able to jointly penetrate a previous minor rally point.

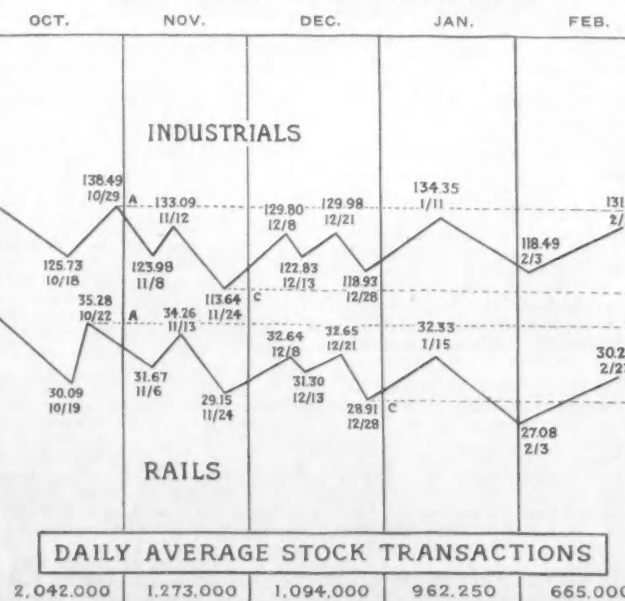
As stated in recent Forecasts, a development of the aforementioned character would suggest a test of the upper limits of the trading range that has been in progress over the past four months. This test is now under way, the more volatile industrial average, on its high close of last week, having come within less than two points of its January peak. Ability of both averages now to move decisively, or other than fractionally, above their trading range peaks (see dotted line A) would confirm the intermediate trend as having reversed to an upward direction. Such confirmation would be indicated by closes in both averages at or above 36.29 and 139.49, respectively. The more immediate barriers to be hurdled, in such an upward climb, are the peaks of January, Industrials 134.35, Rails 32.33. Any attempt at moving through such points would be strengthened if a minor setback of one or two weeks' duration developed prior to the attempt being made.

Bull markets are characteristically slow in resumption. Considering the averages jointly, the major advance in 1933 grew out of a line of accumulation running from October, 1932, to April, 1933, or for six months, while the 1935-1937 advance developed out of an even longer accumulation area. During the course of these respective accumulation periods the averages churned up and down, with one average, but never both, occasionally breaking out of the line in one direction or another. Action of the market since October 19, 1937, has not been dissimilar to the aforementioned periods and could the averages jointly emerge out of their line in an upward direction, a rather sharp advance might be anticipated. If such a development is now in the making, there is no reason to ask that the averages hurry such a movement. It would be better if it started after 1937 earnings reports were fully out, various dividend adjustments were made, and then the normal upward spring impulse to business was in evidence.

WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT PERIODS OF WEAKNESS IN THE MARKET OVER THE FIRST QUARTER SHOULD BE REGARDED AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF SELECTED STOCKS.

(Note: Minor errors in our price graph, noted by vigilant readers, have been corrected this week.)

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Where distinction counts—It's De Soto

ADMIRING EYES PAY TRIBUTE to your choice of a motor car wherever you go in a 1938 De Soto... Ride in millionaire luxury—but at a cost well within your reach... If mechanics interest you let your De Soto dealer give you the fascinating De Soto engineering story. Phone your Dodge-De Soto dealer —treat yourself to De Soto's thrilling performance—TODAY!

THE REAL BASIS OF PROGRESS

Benefits of Mass Production—Maintenance of Proper Relations Between Government and Business Needed

THERE is no royal road to recovery.

Any recovery program to be effective must conform to the fundamental principles that underlie the great industrial progress of the United States, says the monthly letter of the First National Bank of Boston. Radical departures from the tried and true principles that have been our guide for 150 years have always brought disaster. The reasons for this are obvious: the American system provides free play for individual energy and initiative while our democratic form of government guarantees to every citizen the right of freedom and opportunity. Under such a stimulus, great creative powers have been released that have been largely responsible for our amazing and unparalleled material progress. With only about 7 per cent. of the world's population, the United States accounts for nearly as much wealth as all of the other countries combined.

The keystone of this progress in mass production, with the resultant economies passed on to the consumer. The widespread use of electricity is primarily due to the steady decline in price which is now about 40 per cent. below 1913. The cost of sending a long distance telephone message 970 miles has been reduced from \$7.50 in 1926 to \$2.75 in 1936, while the average time required to establish connection between cities has been reduced by about 70 per cent. during this period. Since 1925 the price of the small-sized electric refrigerator has been cut by more than 60 per cent. The price per horse power of automobiles is only two-thirds of the 1927 figures. Today the average life of a good tire is about 25,000 miles as compared with 3,000 miles in 1915, while the cost is only a fraction of the earlier period. All of these goods have been produced or services rendered by so-called "big-business." Indiscriminate attack upon large organizations is not only unjustified but does harm to our entire economic system. The test should not be size but contribution to the general living standards, and on that basis large corporations have played the major role. During the period that business has been substantially reducing the price of products and of services to consumers, government has been increasing the tax burden. Aggregate governmental costs per capita have more than quadrupled since 1913.

IN THE final analysis, the aggregate volume of goods produced is dependent upon the ability of the various groups to purchase from each other. When through artificial influences costs advance so rapidly as to outstrip purchasing power, consumption declines and unemployment follows. Arbitrarily to impose shorter hours or higher wages without a corresponding increase in productivity throws the whole mechanism out of gear, creates disparity between industries and imposes a burden upon business which cannot absorb and, if passed on to the consumer, must result in a contraction of the market with the inevitable curtailment in production and increased unemployment.

The recent slump in business can in part be accounted for by the rapid rise in costs. For the year ending June 30, 1937, labor costs per unit increased by about 20 per cent. in the United States, whereas productivity per worker actually decreased during this period, according to a study made by National Industrial Conference Board. A similar situation on a more magnified scale has occurred in France. The severe limitations imposed upon production in that country together with the sharp increase in wage rates caused a spectacular rise in prices with consequent reduced domestic consumption and a serious decline in exports as well as in governmental revenue. Premier Chautemps aptly remarked, it is "essential for the life of the country that production be increased and this necessity must be placed before all others since the whole social fabric depends on it."

Money income cannot be paid out faster than the profitable disposal of production. If manufacturing costs including taxes absorb all profits, then there can be no incentive for expansion and improvement and no funds available to tide over lean periods. The prevailing tax on undivided

profits is not only a serious threat to the stability of earnings but a penalty on vital reserves. It should be repealed forthwith as it discourages the ploughing back of profits, which makes possible lower prices to consumers and tends to destroy the cushion which absorbs the shock of a depression period.

THE prospect for profits is the main-spring for business activity. If private enterprise is to be maintained there must be possibilities of a fair return on the capital invested. Without such prospects, managers of business will not make long-term commitments on an extensive scale nor will investors be willing to buy corporate securities to finance capital expenditures. Destroy the incentive for profits, then the source of capital dries up and in the course of time the government would inevitably be forced to take over all forms of economic activity.

But even under governmental capitalism all income produced could not be distributed to the workers as losses would have to be absorbed and reserves set aside for replacements as well as for other contingencies. If this were done, there would be less to go around than at present because of the inevitable inefficiency of government management. Furthermore, under such a system the introduction of labor-saving devices would in all probability be stubbornly resisted if not actually prohibited. Such a step would stop progress in its tracks. If reserves are not set aside for new equipment, then in the course of time the whole system would crumble, business would stagnate and the living standards would be progressively reduced.

Social and economic progress must go hand in hand. During the past four decades increased productivity per worker has made possible a sharp reduction in working hours and a marked increase in the wage rate. The trend of real wages during this period has corresponded very closely with increased productivity. As a matter of fact, enlightened self-interest would dictate that this be so in order that the workers may have the leisure to enjoy and the income to purchase the vast quantity and variety of goods made possible by increased production. But when social reform outruns economic capacity it not only becomes a futile gesture to those intended to be benefited but may seriously impair the whole economic structure.

THE preservation of our economic system is dependent upon the maintenance of a proper relationship between government and business. Each should be kept within proper bounds. Business has its responsibility of honest administration and the passing of the benefits of lower costs on to the consumer that the volume of production may be increased and living standards raised. Government, on the other hand, has as its primary functions defense, preservation of law and order, correction of abuses, and regulation of industry and trade. If these duties are conscientiously and harmoniously performed, there would be no occasion for complaint about the misuse of concentrated power and of wrongful business practices.

Friendly co-operation of capital, labor and government is vital. There is no real conflict of interests. The common objective, as far as the economic system is concerned, is to facilitate the production of goods in abundance at prices that consumers can afford. It is axiomatic that the amount of income that can be distributed is dependent upon the total amount of goods produced and of services rendered. From the aggregate production is created a common fund that is distributed as wages for labor, profits for business and revenue for the government.

The restoration of confidence is imperative that business may make long-term commitments. There has accumulated during the depression period a huge potential demand for goods and services of all kinds. According to a study made of this situation by Brookings Institution, "the mere process of making good deferred maintenance and expanding production sufficiently to provide an increased population with the usual types of consumption goods would tax the nation's productive energies



JAMES J. McCANN, M.D., M.P., of Renfrew, Ont., who has been elected a director of the Capital Trust Corporation, Limited. Dr. McCann represents South Renfrew in the House of Commons and is a past president of the Ontario Health Officers Association.

for some years. The opportunity for a great expansion along clearly defined, established lines has never been greater than it is today."

INCOME TAX MANUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Financial Counsel, Montreal and Toronto, of the new edition of the publication The Income Tax Manual. This 12 page booklet is a complete condensation based on the Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada as it affects all classes of incomes. It is compiled by E. C. Leetham, practicing chartered accountant of Montreal, who acted as secretary to the Dominion Commissioner of Taxation at Ottawa from 1916 to 1921. In the past seventeen years in his private practice he has devoted a large part of his time to income tax work for corporations and others. He is regarded as an authority on Canadian income tax matters.

Beyond a general summary of the Act, the booklet contains special material under such headings as: persons taxable, filing dates for returns, classes of income, taxable income, dividends, exemptions, deductions from income, rates of depreciation, depletion, income from estates and trusts, partnerships, metalliferous mines, gift tax, non-resident-owned investment corporations, payment of tax, penalties, keeping books of account, appeal, as well as a general tabulated outline of the basis of taxation and examples of tax calculation.

ALDERMAC COPPER CORP.

THE engineers in charge of the Aldermac Copper Corporation's pilot mill at Niagara Falls report that the tests on the recovery of sulphur from iron pyrites which have been concluded and that all necessary information has now been obtained to warrant the preparation of designs and specifications for the erection of a sulphur producing plant at the mine.

An offer has been received that, provided the authorized capital of the Aldermac is increased from 5,000,000 shares to 6,000,000 shares, 1,000,000 shares will be subscribed for, at 60 cents per share. The directors have accepted this offer subject to the ratification by the shareholders and also subject to the right of shareholders to participate at the same price on a ratio of one share for five.

Detailed estimates of the final cost of the commercial sulphur plant will not be available until after complete designs and specifications have been prepared but it is known that the finances which will be procured by acceptance of the above offer will not be sufficient to complete the erection of the sulphur plant and provide working capital. Provided the offer is ratified

THE BEDRIDDEN PURSE

If an accident interrupted your earning power, would your income go on just the same? If it did, would it be sufficient to handle the extra expenses—doctors' and hospital charges as well as regular rent, taxes, household expenses and the like—without financial strain?

Few people are so fortunate—yet all have, within reach of their telephone, the means to protect themselves against this hazard and to enjoy the peace of mind such security brings.

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by the shareholders there will, however, remain 300,000 shares unissued in the treasury which, if conditions are favorable, should provide the balance required.

STERLING TRUSTS

INCREASES in assets and earnings are reported for the Sterling Trusts Corporation for 1937. Assets total \$12,797,256 as compared with \$12,523,335 at the end of 1936 while net profit, after depreciation and taxes, is \$24,938 as against net profit of \$22,550 in 1936. The 1937 profit is 3.15 per cent. on paid-in capital, on which the corporation paid dividends of 2 per cent. Profit and loss surplus was increased to \$34,474 from \$25,338.

W. H. Wardrop, president of the corporation, expresses confidence that the improvement shown will continue. The balance shows guaranteed trust funds totalling \$1,904,315, which represents an increase of \$241,095, or 14.5 per cent. over 1936. This gain reflects increase in guaranteed trust certificates outstanding which now total \$1,564,516, while deposits with the corporation total \$319,839. Estates, trusts and agencies under administration total \$10,031,105, slightly higher than in 1936.

MINES

(Continued from Page 19)

with the ore-bearing porphyries. An eighteen-inch section of core at a depth of over 300 ft. showed considerable native silver, the assay results of which are not presently available. This was in Hole Q3 which had already cut eleven feet of complex base metal ore between 287 feet and 298 feet in the core. This is said to be the first native silver discovery in the sediments of the Eastern Townships and opens up new possibilities.

God's Lake Gold Mines has reduced costs of operations \$1.25 per

ton as compared with the high rate prevailing in 1936. The cost is finally a little under \$8 per ton, and officials believe this may be further reduced in due time to a level of around \$7 per ton. Under such costs, the ore grade of close to \$11 per ton would open the way to an important margin of profit.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines milled less ore in 1937 at 1,720,000 tons, compared with 1,756,000 tons in 1936, yet the operating costs rose in 1937 to \$9,315,621 compared with \$8,149,616 in 1936.

Harker Gold Mines Co. holds 250,000 shares of Uchi Gold Mines, 183,000 shares of Jacola Mines, 34,000 shares of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, and some smaller holdings. With Uchi valued at \$1.60, Pickle Crow at \$5 and Jacola at 15, the market value of these holdings would amount to \$600,000. This is equal to 15 cents per share on the 4,000,000 issued shares of Harker, without taking into account any value for the company's own property at Lightning River.

D. R. MacDougall director and field manager for Galloway Gordon Lake, (N.W.T.) Mining Syndicate, is in Edmonton completing arrangements

for development work. Surface work will be carried out for a couple of months, followed by diamond-drilling after the spring break-up. F. A. Walpole, managing director, advises that a meeting of shareholders has been called for March 11 to ratify the change from present syndicate organization to a 3,000,000 share company with a Federal charter. Exchange basis will be 20 shares in new company for each unit held.

Bidgood Kirkland is producing between \$1200 and \$1400 per day. Four machines are working on development.

Leitch Gold Mines is milling 70 tons of ore daily and is considering an increase of 40 per cent. in capacity.

Lake Rose, north of Senneterre in Quebec, is to be equipped with a mill of 25 tons per day to take out the high grade ore which early development placed in sight.

Kenricia Gold Mines is to be equipped with a mill of 100 tons daily capacity. Work to date has disclosed 50,000 tons of ore carrying \$15 per ton, or some \$750,000. The property is in the Kenora district.

IN MONETARY DOCUMENTS

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CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY Limited

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WILLIAM JAMES HUME

Late President of

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited

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UNITED STATES: PEORIA, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, DALLAS, DENVER, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, JACKSONVILLE, JERSEY CITY, LOS ANGELES, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, RICHMOND, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON.

CANADA: WALKERVILLE, TORONTO, NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL.

GREAT BRITAIN: GLASGOW, ELGIN, FORRES, DUMBARTON, STIRLING, LONDON.



J. S. ECCLES

who were elected to the directorate of the Royal Trust Company at the annual meeting, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of J. W. McConnell and the death of Hugh A. Allan. Mr. Purvis is the president and managing director of Canadian Industries, Limited, and also president of Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. He is director of the Bank of Montreal, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Limited, British American Oil Limited, Canadian Investment Fund, Limited, Consolidated Paper Corp., General Motors Corp. and others. He was head of the Employment Commission of Canada, which recently dissolved, its work having been completed. Mr. Eccles is engaged in the management of investment funds of McGill University and Royal Victoria College and of various estates and trusts. Mr. Eccles is also financial advisor to several large industrial corporations. He has been active in Canadian financial circles for many years.



ARTHUR B. PURVIS

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8, WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.1.
64, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS £85,891,644

Associated Bank—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS NOT THE ANSWER

(Continued from Page 17)

The intent and purposes of Social Insurance, thus expressed, seem clear and understandable; but a great many people lose sight of the "insurance" phase of such a scheme, and I would therefore turn the searchlight directly upon that particular element. The above author defines insurance as being "founded simply upon the co-operative association of a large number of persons (called, usually, the policyholders or beneficiaries), who agree to share amongst themselves the burdens resulting from the occurrence of a particular contingency, such as death or sickness, by the payment of the necessary contributions (otherwise called premiums), into a common fund, from which benefits, corresponding to the premiums so paid, are distributed in alleviation of the burdens against which the insurance is effected."

AS REGARDS unemployment insurance, Mr. Leroy A. Lincoln, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who was then Vice-President and General Counsel, observed that "a loss, to be covered by insurance, must be either a loss in property or a loss in human value which can, in some measure be evaluated in money," and that "the probability of the occurrence of the contingency must be predictable within reasonable limits." "Employment," he continues, "has a value which is readily calculable in money, and the risk of loss of employment, in so far as the purpose of insurance is concerned, is a risk which comes within the foregoing definition." . . . but "insurance has not been able and probably never will be able to provide against loss from long protracted depression, without becoming, at least in part, relief, or charity instead of insurance."

Carroll, in his "Unemployment Insurance in Germany" cites the main requirement for eligibility under the German Act as "ability and willingness to work." Unemployment, however, must be involuntary, and capacity to work is defined as an "ability to earn at least one-third of what persons of sound body and mind and equivalent training can make in a similar occupation in the same neighborhood." In addition, however, to a disinclination or inability to obtain work (which would probably preclude a person from qualifying under any scheme of unemployment insurance), there is a variety of causes through which unemployment might legitimately occur, namely, accident, sickness, strikes, inefficiency or misconduct, dismissal or voluntary absence, etc., etc. It therefore becomes apparent that the unemployment risk is not

as clearly definable as insurance against the contingencies of fire, sickness, accident, or death, and has, as pointed out by the National Industrial Conference Board, "no limits in respect to extent and duration" so that "no single insurance institution could set up reserves adequate to cover this indeterminate and incalculable risk."

IT IS interesting to note, moreover, that many of the large insurance companies on this continent have expressed their doubts as to the advisability of assuming the unemployment risk—insurance "which must continue to exist even though its funds . . . are temporarily depleted," as Mr. R. B. Robbins stated in his discussion of a paper on the subject by Mr. R. A. Hobans. It is for this reason, I presume, that the State is considered by some advocates as the proper medium through which a plan may be safely undertaken, for, it is probably assumed, the State would be responsible for the ultimate financial sufficiency of the scheme. "As a result, the tax-payer's purse may, and frequently does, become an inexhaustible reservoir from which any necessary funds, however large, may be drawn to support the scheme, whether it be economically sound or not, in direct and unfair contrast to the essential self-sufficiency of every form of private enterprise." And, contends Mr. F. L. Hoffman, "since it is a fundamental principle of legal reserve life insurance that the premium charges cannot be increased or modified during the lifetime of the insured, except in rare cases . . . for the State to use the taxing power to amplify obviously insufficient contributions is clearly contrary to all insurance practice"; furthermore, "no insurance principles, in the strict sense of the term, apply as regards the payments of benefits in exact proportion to the contributions paid, but is rather a measure of taxation, of compulsory levies upon both labor and industry, amplified by ever-increasing grants-in-aid or financial subsidies on the part of the State."

have found many reasons expressed, of course, as to the "responsibility" of the State to sponsor a system of unemployment or other social insurance. On the one hand are the beneficiaries who see in it an easy means of sustenance, for, as Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb expressed it, "compulsory insurance . . . entails on the contributor no act of thrift, involves no exercise of the quality of foresight, demands no responsibility for administration, and implies no subordination of present impulses to future needs." On the other side is the State. Mr. Arthur Pound observed in an article on "Out of Unemployment into Leisure" that "the temptation to make life secure is always strong among those who manage states, because the State's fundamental reason for being is to provide security . . . The State has a primary stake in having life under it secure and stable for the common man." "In this combination of the state's temptation and the wage-earners' eagerness for assistance is to be found considerable support for the accusation that many laws of this type are actually and intentionally 'class legislation'." The situation involves, of course, a fundamental question of social ethics; and however much it may be the wish of every right-thinking citizen to assist his less fortunate fellows, it is nevertheless essential that the other side of the question should never be forgotten, namely, that "keeping life free for the uncommon man to grow greatly is at least as important as keeping life safe for the common man to do steadfastly."

CAUGHT in between these two is the employer. Some contend, of course, that industry is responsible for the welfare of its workers and that, therefore, they (with the assistance of the State, perhaps), should bear the cost of a system of unemployment insurance whereby the employee may be cared for when he is out of work. Even a quick glance at the sequence of events that brought about the depression, and still contribute to the instability of the economic world, makes one realize that the burden cannot be placed on industry alone. The causes go far beyond the realm of industry—more far-reaching, in fact, than the boundaries of Canada, or even this continent. What we need is not a war merely against unemployment, but against the causes of unemployment, for, the "removal of unemployment as a major symptom of trade disturbance . . . will most certainly not be accomplished by the adoption of merely remedial palliatives, such as unemployment insurance, which in their very nature are a confession that incurable economic ills exist, and which not only fail to sound any note of constructive faith and vision but on the contrary emphasize at every turn the hopelessness of cure. After all, the symptom of widespread unemployment, as it is seen today, unquestionably arises . . . from certain clearly recognizable derangements in the international economic system. There is, in consequence, little to be gained—indeed much ultimately may be lost—by attempting to alleviate these temporary international manifestations by the permanent adoption of merely national unemployment insurance . . . especially when such plans as a rule really do little more than . . . shift part of the cost of unemployment from industrial management and labor—where, for purposes of international competition, it properly belongs—to other sections of the populace. . . . The obvious remedy would therefore seem to lie along the road of international co-operation with a view to the eradication of those world-wide economic maladjustments which so profoundly affect the prosperity of industry and its employees, coupled with 'unemployment savings' plans, or even, with strict and proper safeguards, 'unemployment insurance' schemes—such plans or schemes, however, to be confined within each industry of every country, and in no sense to be

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nationally administered." To this statement may be appended the observation of the National Industrial Conference Board that "to neglect the possibilities of . . . prevention by relying chiefly upon a policy of compensation is an injustice not only to the taxpayer, but to the beneficiary himself," and "the important fact . . . must not be lost sight of . . . that the greater part of the funds expended in preventive work, if wisely used, would be refunded to the community in the form of production which, under the insurance system, would be lost."

The eagerness on the part of individuals to support schemes which will provide them with benefits and services for which they pay only a minor part of the cost is often the motivating force which impels them to cast their votes in favor of social insurance legislation. "Let the State do it" is their slogan; and this willingness to shift the responsibility blinds them to the real facts of the case. Few persons seem to realize that the ballot which they cast in favor of a plan of social insurance, wherein they shift the burden on to the shoulders of the State, will in time prove to be a boomerang which will come back to weigh heavily upon their own shoulders in the form of increased taxation, which, it must be remembered, the State is always empowered to enforce.

And this brings us to the question of cost.

IT IS argued that compulsory state insurance can be conducted at a cost lower even than that of private companies because of the elimination of the expenses of solicitation and of "profits." "This argument, however, fails entirely to take into account the fact that the organization for 'solicitation' under voluntary insurance is simply replaced, in a state scheme, by an equally expensive or even larger organization for 'compulsion,' involving the tabulating and checking not only of the individual contributions, as in voluntary insurance, but of their employers as well—who, however, perform the work of collecting agents without any remuneration whatsoever. The so-called 'lower cost' of a state scheme is thus simply a different cost; and if this different cost were accurately measurable—which it frequently is not, by reason of the large concealed costs under all governmental schemes, and the failure to remunerate the collecting employers—it would be found to be at least as large as the 'solicitation' cost of voluntary plans."

"A further unfair advantage enjoyed by governmental insurance is its exemption from the taxation generally imposed upon private organizations, which latter assist in the payment of the general expenses of the government, including those of the departments administering the

governmental insurance."* Contrary to the claim of the American Labor Legislation in their "Brief for Health Insurance" that the collecting costs of the British health insurance was 14% of receipts, Mr. Sidney Webb estimated the cost of collection to be between 20% and 25% of contributions. The International Labor Office admitted an overhead cost of administration of 12%. If this 20% to 25% cost of collections is added to the 12% admitted administration costs, plus the untraceable absorbed or concealed costs in governmental operation which are in fact either paid by or charged to other government departments, and probably amount to at least 5%, a total of from 37% to 42% is reached as an estimate of the real cost of collection and administration of the Health Insurance scheme in Great Britain; this compares closely with the Friendly Societies' management cost of 37%. Thus "while it is extremely difficult to reduce such estimates to a really accurate basis, it is abundantly clear, both from such figures as these, and from a consideration of the several items which these costs comprise, that state operation cannot possibly show any significant advantage in the matter of cost, since the State has to perform, albeit through different channels, precisely the same functions as any private organization conducting the same type of business."

IT WOULD appear, therefore, that any plan of social, or unemployment, legislation which may be introduced by the government should be considered very carefully first from the standpoint of insurability, i.e., the predictability of the risk within reasonable limits so that proper safeguards may be provided for the management and control of the scheme; and, secondly, with a view to ascertaining the probable ultimate cost to (a) the individual (or employee), (b) the employer, and (c) the State (keeping in mind always, of course, that the State is, in the last analysis, the people whose technical knowledge would enable them to determine the safety of the legislation involved. For any government to ignore this enlightened and technical assistance would appear to be not only sheer folly, but a dangerous and unwarranted procedure.

(* "The Real Meaning of Social Insurance")

I stated in my last article that I was willing to leave the matter of legislation to those whom we have chosen as our leaders; but, since pursuing the mass of material on this subject, I should like to amend that statement to include the assistance of industrial groups, and actuarial experts whose technical knowledge would enable them to determine the safety of the legislation involved. For any government to ignore this enlightened and technical assistance would appear to be not only sheer folly, but a dangerous and unwarranted procedure.

IS EUROPEAN SITUATION ABOUT TO IMPROVE?

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military forces is an essential factor in Britain's links with the Empire. Lastly, Germany has commenced to look over Central Europe, the current Austrian development, being the latest move, and thus threatens to become an unduly powerful State unless her plans are opposed.

In the domestic field, also, the British discern another problem that is minor at present but that can become quite disturbing within several years. This has to do with British economic activity. Following depreciation of the pound and balancing of the budget some years back, Great Britain achieved an internal recovery based first on a large housing program and more lately on rearmament. These activities, plus the future development, if necessary, of a large road building program, can keep the recovery going for one or two years yet, but by 1940/41 it is believed that Britain will have largely exhausted these self-generated potentialities and will then have to fall back upon her natural means of economic livelihood. This is the export market, or an active level of world trade. But world trade, at current levels, cannot be considered particularly active.

OUT of these several developments the need of vigorous action has become quite clear to British leaders. Furthermore, a number of elements favoring a constructive program are present. As concerns international trade, currency devaluations have added greatly to monetary gold stocks, thereby insuring, on proper distribution, ample credit resources for the financing of a general world expansion. As concerns the German and Italian problems, both countries have been driven to military extremes because of economic necessity, and could undoubtedly be reasoned with were credits of one kind or another, including certain colonies to Germany and recognition of the Ethiopian conquest, forthcoming.

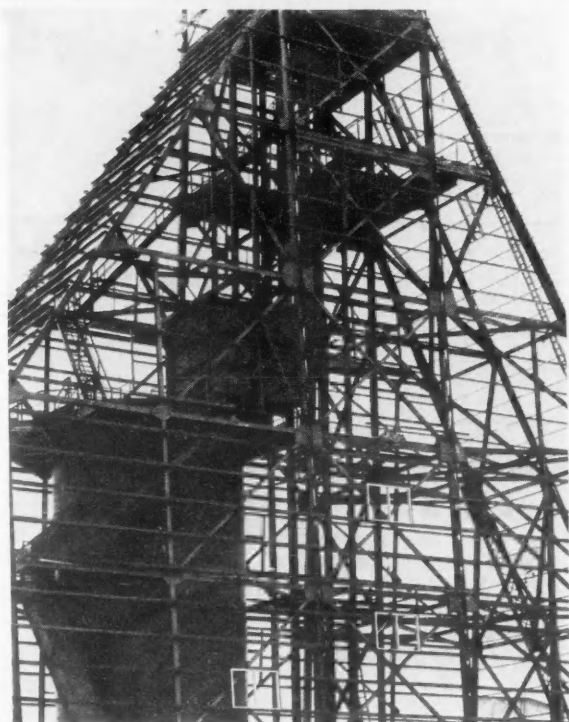
Japan is a harder nut to crack, but American and German interests in the Orient, assuming a prior British settlement with Germany, would suggest a combination to which Japan would give attention.

There are evidences that Great Britain is once more on the march. Her decision to rearm and the vigorous rate at which this is proceeding is significant. Again, her negotiation with the United States for a trade pact is worth noting. Another straw was the recent announcement of relaxation of the embargo on foreign loans. Current strength in the pound as against the dollar is also interesting. The greatest of Britain's problems, it would seem, are restoration of an active level of world trade and the estoppage of further closing of the Orient to world goods. A basic solution of the first requires a war debt settlement with the United States; a basic solution of the second a settlement with Germany and Italy, and then a show-down with Japan. Assuming war in Europe does not break out first, and this seems doubtful, the constructive possibilities in the situation are large, not only to the world in general, but to the United States and Canada in particular.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA, sixth in population among the provinces of Canada, stands third in the value of its manufactures. Its forests supply the raw materials of its leading industries and the harvest of the sea ranks next in importance. The wool and paper group of industries accounts for nearly a third of the provincial manufacturing output, sawmills coming first among individual industries and pulp and paper third. British Columbia salmon is the leading fishery export of the Dominion and fish curing and packing is second only to sawmilling in the value of its output.

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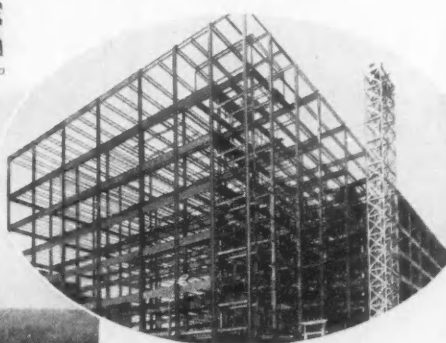
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